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Current Events Interpreted

Clippers Over the Atlantic

Breakfast in America, dine that evening in Europe. Fantastic? Not at all, but a very probable reality within a few months. Last week twin flying boats spanned the Atlantic to chart a course for regular commercial flights. The Pan-American Clipper III flew from Newfoundland to Ireland in less than 13 hours, while a British Imperial Airways plane made the East-to-West crossing in little more than 15 hours. Californians, however may be pardoned if these developments do not excite them unduly, for the China Clipper, flying regularly from our shores to the Orient, has for the past year made trans-oceanic flights seem uneventful, instead of the miracle of engineering perfection and human courage and vision that they really are.

Nineteen To Fifty

Nineteen farmers, toling from sunrise to sunset in the year 1787, could produce only enough to feed one city worker. Today the efforts of nineteen farmers will support no fewer than fifty industrial workers, government experts reveal in charting the rise of agricultural and industrial production. This amazing stepping-up of efficiency is due in part, of course, to greater technical skill, but in even greater part to the amazing distribution system we have built in the last two decades. The increase in agricultural output would do the urban population little good were it not for the mass-buying, multople-outlet methods wihch allow the city consumer to obtain farm products quickly and at relatively low cost. Furthermore, we have not yet reached the limit of our efficiency, the experts aver. They assert that the country has both the resources and technical skill to support without difficulty the 145-million population they predict for 1950.

Sensitive Dictators

The effrontery of Europe's military dictators is matched only by their sensitiveness, it would appear from the roar of Nazi protest which followed the "agitative criticism" speech made last week by Robert Worth Bingham, U. S. Ambassador to England. Speaking in London, Bingham said that since despots and distatorships had forced America and Great Britain to take up rearmament, it was necessary that those two nations win the rearmament race, the better to finish the wars for which the dictators are obviously heading. It was sharp talk, no doubt, and the German press immediately protested this "incitement of the so-called democracies against the so-called dictatorships." It did not, however, deny that the dictatorships are preparing for European war, but apparently that fact is not supposed to be mentioned in polite diplomatic circles.

Prohibition Hangover

Although imbibers at bars or night clubs are served out of bottles brightly labelled "Old Watsits," they have no more assurance today that it is genuine than they had during prohibition, when nearly every bottle was reputedly "right off the boat" and actually right out of somebody's basement. According to James J. Maloney, head of the San Francisco division of the Federal Government's alcohol tax unit, 18 illegal stills are being raided every month in California, maintaining the average of the days before repeal. Moonshiners confine themselves principally to manufacturing straight alcohol, although a few do specialize in cheap liquors. However, since alcohol can be made for 75 cents a gallon and must be sold for $4.80 because of state and federal taxes, the moonshiner finds a profitable outlet for his product in the cheaper bars and cabarets which want to escape payment of the taxes. And most of the imbibers don't know the difference.

Government Bootlegging

Naturally, the Federal Government is anxious to drive all moonshiners out of business but through a loophole in the liquor tax laws, the treasury department finds itself in the paradoxical position of abetting bootlegging in some parts of the country. All liquor dealers must pay a $25 yearly tax for the privilege of selling the beverage, and the law requires them to display tax receipts in their places of business. Bootleggers in dry state such as Kansas and Georgia, have been doing just that, since the tax stamp licenses are on sale at all offices of the Internal Revenue Bureau and th tax law itself places no restrictions on their sale, Many of the bootleggers buy the stamps under the impression that they are buying a license to operate, and are greatly perturbed when the local authorities crack down on them. The treasury department's right hand knows what the left hand is doing all right, but it does seem to mind much.

Hervey Voge, Esther Kocher Wed at Berkeley

Of interest to Campbell friends is the news of the marriage of Hervey H. Voge and Miss Esther Kocher, which took place in Berkeley on July 5.

The bride, whose mother resides in Los Angeles and who is also a niece of Edwin Kocher of San Jose, was a graduate from U. C. at Berkeley in May.

The groom is an alumnus of Campbell high school and of U. C. where he won a scholarship in chemistry at Harvard. He is now an instructor in his chosen subject at Berkeley.

The newlyweds visited the groom's mother, Mrs. Lillian Voge, Campbell librarian, Sunday on their way to a honeymoon camp at Big Pine.

Board Considers Changes, County School System

The county board of education is considering changes in the curriculum of the county schools and also in text books. A committee representing many of the schools in the county has been named to work with the board, and a consultant, Dr. Elmer Stafflebach of San Jose State college, to this end. Local members include Ira Abbott of the Campbell Union Grammar school, Mrs. Bernice Saveker, county preventorium, and Mrs. Mabel Keesling of the Cambrian school.

Parents will watch with interest the findings and results of this group, as subjects taught in our schools are of vital importance to the children's futures.

Fat Boy Station Wrecked When Car Misses Turn

The service station located at the junction of San Tomas Aquino and Los Gatos-Santa Clara roads near Campbell, commonly known as the "Fat Boy" station, was nearly demolished Friday afternoon when an autmobile crashed into the pumps broadside

This station has suffered from similar accidents in the past but seems to be able to "take it" and come back for more.

Jesse Campbell, a fruit worker on the Joe Menini ranch, was the offender on this occasion. He turned off the highway coming toward Campbell to get gasoline, struck loose gravel, put on his brakes, and so caused the broadside smash.

Two gasoline pumps and the pillar supporting the roof extension were broken off, and glass scattered far and wide.

Too much speed on the turn was the initial trouble. The occupants of the car, Campbell and Walter Lloyd, were uninjured.

Charged with reckless driving in Judge Bell's court in Los Gatos, Campbell was given a 30-day sentence, suspended on his promise to the court to pay $5 or more weekly to J. Turturici, propritor of the station, until the $150 damages were settled. He was also placed on two years' probation.

CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCK

Keeslings Spend Two Weeks at Big Sur Camp

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Keesling of Rincon avenue returned Sunday from a delightful two weeks vacation at Big Sur camp which is in one of the state's several state parks.

Their daughter Miss Margaret Keesling is also at home from an outing at Emerald Bay, Lake Tahoe, in company with friends from Alamo. Miss Keesling taught at Alamo last year and plans to return for the coming school year.

Blaze Starts in Clothes Closet; Damage Slight

The Campbell fire department answered a call Friday mornnig to the A. Kovach home on Foote avenue, where fire had broken out in a clothes closet.

Mrs. Kovach was not at home at the time, a neighbor who saw smoke issuing from the rof sent in the alarm.

Damage to clothing and the adjoining rooms was estimated at about $100.

Mrs. Kovach could not explain the cause of the fire, but Chief Genasci thought it might have been the combination of children and matches.

Booths Nearing Completion at State Fair Site

Sacramento, July 15—Yolo, Sutter and Alameda counties are among the first to install booths at the State Fair grounds in Sacramento for the 83rd annual exposition. Sept. 3 to 12.

The state department of agriculture and Alta California, Inc., are two agencies having exhibits virtually completed. Mark G. Johnson, in charge of the Sutter county exhibit for the last several years is completely renovating the county's booth which captured the grand sweepstakes in 1936.

Fifty Southern California advertising executives were told at a meeting in Los Angeles that as much can be seen in three hours at the fair as during 60 days of traveling about the state. The statement was made by Fred H. Bixby of Long Beach, California and Arizona livestock leader.

Secretary-manager Robert Muckler was the principal speaker this week at the first of a series of scheduled talks on the fair. The speech was broadcast over California air lanes and originated in KFBK studio at Sacramento.

Racing entries disclose that more than $40,000 in purses is attracting a record number of runners, trotters and pacers.

Lieut. Gov. Abbott Speaker at Club Meeting Tues.

The Kiwanis club welcomed home Lieutenant Governor Ira Abbott at Tuesdays meeting at which he was the principal speaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott arrived last week from attendance at the International Kiwanis convention at Indianapolis, with the news that the Campbell club had won the attendance prize in the smaller club division, leading all other clubs in the United States-Canadian division.

California clubs won practically every major honor at Indianapolis, in every phase of work.

The travellers made the return trip in a new Studebaker sedan purchased en route.

It was announced that next weeks meeting would be a ladies' night, held at 6:30 Tuesday evening, with entertainment to be furnished by the Garden City Chevrolet company of San Jose. Tac Cutting will be chairman.

Local Cannery Head Honored

Following a conference in Sacramento of canners and producers, at which a 1937 marketing order for uniform grading and marketing of peaches was made, State Agricultural Director Brock named several committees.

If the state department of agriculture approves the order, these committees will serve, and Fred M. Drew of the Drew Packing company of Campbell was named on the advisory committee for canners, and also on the advertising committee for that group.

RECEIVING TREATMENTS

Word this morning from Fred Grizzle, who was taken to O'Connor Sanitarium recently, was that he had passed a comfortable night. He is still receiving treatments prior to an operation, the date for which has not been definitely set.

FROM ENGLAND

F. Vernon Perrott, a resident of Campbell for several years while conected with the J. C. Ainsley Packing company, and a nephew-in-law of Mr. Ainsley, arrived from England Friday and will remain for six or eight weeks. The cannery still has interests in the English market and Mr. Perrott's visit will combine visiting with business.

VISITING MRS. E. R. SMITH

Mrs. Clyde E. Glass of San Fernando arrived Sunday will be the house guest of her mother, Mrs. Ellen R. Smith for two weeks, while also enjoying visits with other members of the family.

HOME FROM TRIP

Mr. and Mrs. Porter Davis and Mrs. W. H. Woodbury arrived home Friday from a ten days trip to Los Angeles.

13,000 Orchards To be Put Under The Prorate Act

A copy of the petition for the Agricultural Prorate act to be signed by prune growers of this community, is at the Guy Farley real estate office, corner of Campbell and Central avenues. Growers, starting to-morrow, may go there to sign.

Backed by Governor Frank F. Merriam, the California Farm Bureau Federation, the Grange, the California Prune and Apricot Growers association, and public-spirited business men, 40 leading prune growers of the state today launched a campaign to bring profitable returns to producers by placing the output of approximately 13,000 commercial orchards under the Agricultural Prorate act.

Faced with a prospective 1937 crop of 207,000 tons, including a substantial tonnage of sub-standard prunes with their price-depressing effects, as against an average annual consumption of about 185,000 tons, industry leaders today sought the cooperation of 14,159 farm owners and operators in 39 counties in affecting a grower-controlled prune marketing program.

On behalf of the executive committee of the California Prune Industry committee, headed by Dr. G. H. Hecke of Woodland, former director of the State Department of Agriculture, extensive prune grower, and member of the Agricultural Prorate commission, Governor Merriam today issued the following appeal to California prune growers:

"I am delighted to learn that the prune growers of California, representing individually and collectively a most important unit of the state's all-important agriculture, are taking definite and specific steps to place their industry on a profitable basis.

"In the plans, as developed by leaders in the industry with the aid of representatives of the Farm Bureau and the Grange, emphasis is to be placed upon the elimination of price-depressing surpluses through facilities made available under the provisions of the Agricultural Prorate act, with additional aid provided under federal agricultural statutes.

"The Prorate act already has been inestimable value to other agricultural groups in California, namely tomato growers, producers of citrus fruit, walnut producers, growers of raisin grapes, fig growers, and producers of sweet potatoes, celery, apples, lettuce, and many of our other important farm crops.

'I heartily agree with the leaders in the state's prune industry and with farm leaders that the solution of the economic problems facing prune growers lies in the hands of the growers themselves. Only they can take the necessary steps to eliminate unsaleable surpluses and substitute economic order for uneconomic chaos.

"On behalf of the State Agricultural Prorate commission and the State Department of Agriculture I pledge to the prune growers of California all the assistance which these two state agencies can render under the provisions of law governing their functions and activities.

"On behalf of the prune industry of the state permit me to emphasize the necessity of wholehearted cooperation by all individuals and groups concerned with the problem of restoration of profitable prices to prune growers, to the end that nothing be permitted to interfere with the desired goal, namely, a satisfactory price to those who grow prunes.

"I urge each individual prune grower in California to subscribe to the plans developed by their own leaders, and to cooperate fully and completely in the campaign, to be launched immediately, for placing the prune industry under a common-sense and practical grower control."

To make the proposed prune marketing program effective under the Agricultural Prorate act leaders said, it is necessary for petitions, now being circulated among producers, to be signed by two-thirds of the prune growers with 51 per cent of the acreage.

Four districts, covering the 39 counties, have been organized for the purpose of obtaining signatures to the petitions, each with a district chairman in charge.

District number one, with L. V. Kellogg of Healdsburg as chairman includes Napa, Sonoma, Lake, Mendocino and Marin counties.

District number two, with Robert A. McArthur of Cupertino in charge includes San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Benito, Santa Cruz Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties.

District number three of which James Mills, Jr., of Mamilton City is chairman, includes Sacramento, Colusa, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Glenn, Butte, Tehama, Shasta, Placer, Amador and El Dorado counties.

District number four, headed by William Rosenburg of Visalia, includes San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Los Angeles, Kern, Kings, Riverside, Ventura, San Bernardino and Santa Barbara counties.

The state-wide executive committee of the California Prune Industry committee headed by Dr. Hecke with D. Gould Bowley of San Francisco as secretary, comprises the following leading prune growers:

James Mills, Sr., of Hamilton City; James Mills, Jr., of Hamilton City; Earl Lindauer of Los Molinos; J. Breeding of Saratoga; Dan Boyd of Marysville; Carl Propfe of Princeton; E. M. Faye of Knights Landing; Alex Johnson of Berkeley; L. A. Williamson of Mills; Ray B. Wiser of Gridley; W. E. Lawson of Rutherford; O. B. Whaley of San Jose; E. A. Corey of Santa Clara; F. P. Abshire of Geyserville; Robert A. McArthur of Cupertino; Lee Shelford of Cloverdale; L. V. Kellog of Healdsburg; William Rosenburg of Visalia; E. H. Sharp of Hollister; Fred Rohnert of Hollister; Nick Nelson of Los Gatos; Hugh Hersman of Gilroy; W. L. Stiles of Oroville; Donald Martin of Santa Rosa; Dallas Wagers of Geyserville; Frank M. Shay of Gilroy; L. W. Armstrong of Los Gatos; Clarence Rich of Cupertino; Frank H. Benson of San Jose; Walter Mosegard of Morgan Hill; B. T. Galeg of Los Gatos; A. Teresi Peter Teresi and Thomas Teresi, all of San Jose; W. A. Swall of Tulare; M. G. Montrezza of San Jose; and Harry McClelland of San Francisco.

An auspicious start to the campaign of obtaining the necessary number of signatures to make the Prorate act apply to the marketing of prunes came today with the anouncement by President F. M. Shay of the California Prune and Apricot Growers association that its 4,000 members would join in

(Continued on Page 8)

Shirley Eddlemon Becomes Bride of Harold Chadsey

Plighting their troth in the presence of 35 members of their families and a few close friends, the marriage of Miss Shirley Edith Eddlemon and Harold G. Chadsey was celebrated Saturday evening. The ceremony tok place at 8:30 o'clock in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Eddlemon, with the Rev. Edwin Bowling officiating.

The rooms were attractively decorated with white gladioli and white candles, the sacred rites being read by candle light.

Henry Eddlemon, youngest brother of the bride, acted as best man, and his wife was matron of honor.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, was smartly gowned in a navy blue traveling suit, with white accessories, and her corsage was of white gardenias.

Following the ceremony a beautifully decorated bride's cake was cut and served with light refreshments.

The bridal couple departed in a shower of rice for a honeymoon to be spent on the Russian river, after which they will be at home at 842 South 11th street in San Jose.

The bride is a graduate of the Campbell high school and the groom, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Chadsey of San Jose, is a graduate of San Jose high, and has been employed for the past seven years by an automobile firm in that city.

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Noted Playwright Buys Ranch

Oakland — Eugene O'Neill, the playwright, and his wife, Carlotta Monterey, will build a $40,000 home on a ranch site they have purchased in Contra Costa county, it was announced recently.

Slayer Dies in Prison

Grass Valley—Monte Newman, 37, one of the two brothers sentenced from Nevada county to life imprisonment in Folsom prison for the slaying of Christian Meyer, died recently in the prison hospital of tuberculosis. Monte and his brother, Merritt, 32, were found guilty last September. The murder took place on the Tahoe-Ukiah highway near Nevada City, when Meyer sought to protect his fiance, Miss Gwendolyn Coats, from a criminal attack. Monte was accused of being the man who fired the shot that killed Meyers, a 23 year old Grass Valley miner.

More Workers Under Plan

Sacramento—Approximately 300,000 California workers will be brought for the first time under the state unemployment insurance program as a result of new legislation signed by Governor Frank F. Merriam. Officials of the state unemployment reserves commission have estimated that number of employes will be added to the 1,300,000 now covered by reason o fthe legal revisions. The chief bill in a series of Unemployment Reserves Act amendments extends the law to all employers hiring four or more workers, instead of eight or more as at present. The measure will go into effect January 1, 1938. The commission said contributions will be received from some 70,000 employers and approximately 1,600,000 employes.

To Safeguard Condors

Bakersfield—For the protection of California condors, largest of western birds and considered a vanishing species, A. A. Nashboulden, supervisor of Los Padres National Forest, has announced that a part o fthe forest has been closed. Nashboulden, pointing out that the forest is the home of the greatest number of these mammoth birds, declared forest regulations have closed the region around upper Sisquoc Creek and a part of Sisquoc Creek, comprising approximately 1200 acres. "The value of this closure is self-evident and has the unanimous support of conservation minded public and leading ornithological societies," the forest official said. "No permits to enter will be issued except for strictly scientific purposes and then only in most exceptional cases."

Counties Boost Revenues

Sacramento — State Controller Harry B. Riley has announced an increase of more than $3,000,000 in state revenues as a result of the semi annual settlements of the county treasurers with the state government. Inheritance taxes account for more than $2,500,000 of the total which represents collections made for the state by the several counties. The Los Angeles County settlement, $1,224,737, was by far the largest. Inheritance taxes in the state at large were approximately $40,000 greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Controller Riley itemized the settlements as follows: Estates of deceased persons, $13,422.44; inheritance taxes, $2,529,230.06; property taxes, $754.94; correctional school collections, $115,487.02; settlements on homes for feeble minded, $350,923.89; settlements on state hospitals, etc., $21,018.40. Total, $3,030,836.75.

Speed Margin Allowed

Sacramento—Although the State speed limit on highways is forty-five miles an hour, Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California Highway Patrol instructed his officers recently to allow motorists an additional five miles an hour for a "possible error in speed check." The chief issued his order in a determined drive against the rising tide of traffic deaths and accidents and he gave instructions to tighten up on speeders and reckless drivers. The order to permit motorists an additional five miles per hour, the chief said, will assure both the courts before whom offenders are taken and the motoring public "that our sole purpose is to stop speeding and reckless driving." Cato cited that for the first four months of 1937 there were 11,755 traffic accidents in California, an increase of 1056 over the same period a year ago.

Given State Post

Bakersfield—Appointed field representative of the State library system, John D. Henderson, Kern county librarian, will assume his new post August 1, it has been announced.

New Court Plan

San Diego—San Diego's five municipal courts have began functioning, replacing four county township courts and police court. The municipal court system was voted by the people at the last election.

Chic Swim Suits, Deck Fashions

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

FICKLE fashion? Maybe so, but decidedly practical and dependable when occasion demands. Be assured when it comes to proper clothes for outdoor activities modern fashion is displaying an efficiency that is equal to every demand for practicality and wearability plus all that can be desired in the way of smart style. It is really amazing and most gratifying to see how skillfully the esthetic and the utilitarian combine in present day apparel.

Speaking of fashion from the practical viewpoint, have you noted the clever use being made of denim in the sportswear realm, just plain ordinary denim such as is used for workmen's overalls? Designers are making the swankiest tailored jacket suits of it. Goodlooking? Yes, indeed, and as to withstanding strenous wear and tear, we leave that for you to figure out for yourself. Slacks and shorts of denim too, are on the sportswear style program.

And there's bed ticking, the simple "homey" blue and white stripe sort, or giddier stripes if you prefer. It's fun to see what fashion is doing with this sturdy material, making separate skirts of it, jackets, beach robes and simple one-piece frocks and like denim there's "no wear out to it."

On board ship and at all smart resorts many women are wearing shorts and tailored shirts (see illustrated to left) made of serviceable chambray, the kind workmen have always depended upon to give good wear. This reliable fabric now enters the high-style sportswear picture, and being completely shrunk aforehand, workmen's chambray becomes the perfect fabric for strenuous play clothes for fashionable women.

Aye, aye sir, the sailor's life is the life for any girl who owns such a timely costume as the venturous young woman is wearing, making the hazardous climb among the ship's rigging as pictured in the group. This suit is beautifully tailored out of sanforized-shrunk cotton. Yes, this swanky slacks and shirt outfit is genuinely amphibian—takes to water like a duck and when it comes to setting a fashion paced on dry land it is all that it should be.

If you want to show up colorfully in fashion's swim and beach parade by all means choose a flamboyant print. Designers laud print this season for the entire outfit, swim suit, matching beach coat, accessories 'n everything, even to the very sandals one wears. Printed silk crepe that washes to perfection makes the one-piece bathing suit with halter top shown to center-left in the picture. The matching long beach coat has a shirred yoke and full push-up sleeves.

To fashionables who go in for aquatic sports here is a message to delight the imagination. It's concerning the wide use of costume jewelry being made this season by those who go forth to brave the surf. Things that walk or swim or fly is the theme for the pins and clips to adorn bathing suits and such. The idea is to wear pinned here and there on your swim suit frogs, turtles, or decorative fish handcarved from rich white catalin. See the cunning little lady to the right in the picture. Her clever play-suit is of Congo cloth with gray, white and red striped halter and gray shorts trimmed with same striping. A hand-carved frog of handsome white catalin blinks at you from the edge of her amusing coconut husk hat, another frog is pinned to her halter bodice while a third pins casually to one side near her waistline. Clever idea these beach jewelry novelties, and the fad is being taken up with enthusiasm.

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GAY SILK PRINT

By CHERIE NICHOLAS

As the season progresses the fascination of silk prints leads on and on to acquire another and another and "just one more." The latest message is for brilliant flowers in gorgeous purples and vibrant blues and exotic magenta reds and bright greens and other ravishing colors printed on white backgrounds. Typical of this midsummer spirit in prints is the handsome model shown. It is a white silk crepe patterned in medium size florals. A grand dress to wear to afternoon occasions. The neck is high with a tiny collar that flaunts a spaghetti tie in purple. The large hat is most interesting and significant since it bespeaks a type of millinery that is new and outstanding. The long gloves are according to the latest style dictates.

NEW SUMMER SUITS FAVOR EMBROIDERY

Heim has gone in for embroidered details on spring and summer suits.

One black tailored suit in black wool has a straight little skirt and a tailored and fitted jacket that fastens high at the neck with a cut-out and embroidered design of a bird in a cage. The round cage is banded by gold embroidery which matches the gold braid that trims the neckline. Inside the round cage is a natural linen foundation upon which is embroidered a little silk bird.

A more summery suit is grege (between gray and beige) shantung. The skirt is made with front pleats that are stitched down to the knees and then pressed into place. The jacket fastens high at the neck but is cut away in a center V to make small revers and to reveal a blouse of black linen embroidered all over in a conventional design of colored birds.

Skirts Shorter and Fuller in Late Paris Colection

Shorter, fuller skirts are shown in the new Chanel collection and waistlines are slightly dropped to give a more youthful silhouette.

Series of small pockets trim the tailored clothes, and there are many touches of bright red throughout the entire collection.

Tulles, laces and sheer organdies are shown in white and in pastel shades for summery evening gowns that are fashioned with full, bouffant skirts to stress the youthful and girlish trend.

Season of Stripes

It's a season of stripes. Everything is made of striped materials. Evening gowns, afternoon frocks, blouses, scarfs, bags and right down to shoes—all are striped in gay colors.

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

FRED MAC MURRAY WASHED CARS FOR A LIVING

NECESSITY is the mother of invention, they say; and if that is so I think someone should emphasize that "Courage is the father of opportunity." So many times, when things look blackest, it seems that only by drawing on reserve strength can we keep going. Suddenly we find ourselves face to face with opportunity. Everything looked hopeless before. We were really almost ready to give up. And, then looking back, we wonder how things could have seemed as bad as they were.

Fred MacMurray was born in Kankakee, Ill., in 1908, and spent his boyhood in Beaver Dam, Wis. He lived a normal small town life for an American youngster. In 1925, when he was seventeen, he was awarded the annual American Le-

gion medal for the student showing the most well-rounded development in scholastic subjects and sports. His mother worked in offices to support them both, and Fred attended Carroll college in Waukesha, Wis., earning his way by playing the saxophone. A broken hip forced his mother to quit work, and Fred left college to try to blow a living out of his saxophone. They moved to Hollywood, Calif., for her health and the boy was glad to get a job washing cars in a garage, to pay her hospital bills. Before he could collect his pay, the garage went bankrupt, and Fred MacMurray faced a discouraging period without a job. He tried to obtain work in the picture studios as a saxophone player, but had no luck. Things looked very black, indeed.

Then, he was signed up with a band called the California Collegians, which worked its way to New York city and was hired for the play "Three's a Crowd." Fred had a small bit which led to a slightly better part in "Roberta." A talent scout for Paramount saw him, brought him back to Hollywood, and he was given a contract which led to his success in pictures.

* * *

POET LAUREATE OF ENGLAND WAS A PORTER IN A SALOON

WHAT romantic occupation could you possibly predict for a boy so adventurous that no one could control him, so reckless that the aunt who took care of him after his father and mother died indentured him to a merchant ship at the age of fourteen to curb him? That was John Masefield's start in life and today he holds the highest honors England can give any poet.

Born in Ledburn, Herefordshire, England, in 1874, he sailed the seas for three years. Leaving the ship in port at New York city, he took any odd job he could get. He worked in a bakery and in a livery

stable. He was porter in Luke O'Connor's saloon at the Columbian hotel near Jefferson Market jail. Then he moved to Yonkers, at the north end of New York city, where he worked in a carpet factory, rising to the magnificent position of "mistake finder" at $8.50 per week.

It was at this time, in his early twenties, that Masefield started to write poetry and in 1897 he left for London. His first volume of verses, "Salt Water Ballads," was published in 1902 opening with "A Consecration," in which he announces himself as the champion of "the dust and scum of the earth." Books of verse and novels followed, one upon the other, and John Masefield became established as one of England's greatest poets.

So, remember John Masefield before you pass judgment on that neighbor's boy who is such a holy terror or that young scamp who works in the saloon across the railroad tracks. Some day his poetry may draw a tear to your eye, a lump to your throat.

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Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted By WILLIAM BRUCKART

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington.—It appears that another session of congress will go by without the congress and the administration doing anything serious in the way of cutting down government expenses. There is nothing that can be done now toward carrying out the expressions made by President Roosevelt in his message last January when he told congress that he wanted to cut federal expenses and take important steps toward balancing the federal budget. The reason that federal spending is due to go on for another year at the extraordinary rate of the last four or five years is because a majority in congress, under the lash of the White House, refused to require states and local governments to bear a percentage of the relief costs. In other words, federal spending will go on because congress and the President have lacked the courage to start taking the federal government out of the relief work and gradually restore it to the care of those folks in the various communities who know where relief is needed.

Spending Will Go On

There had been a very determined movement in congress to compel the states to share in the gigantic relief burden. It took on various forms and had various sponsors. But the end and aim of all of them was to divide the cost in equitable fashion.

The proposal that had the best chance of getting through was one offered by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader in the senate. He offered an amendment to the relief bill which would have required the states to contribute one-fourth of the amount expended in each state, with the federal Treasury supplying the remainder. When that amount was offered, it was something in the nature of a compromise between proposals that the states should bear 40 per cent and that they should bear none of the cost. With the White House operating through the President's lobbyist, Charles West, and Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the administration was able to force defeat of the Robinson amendment.

Now, Senator Barkley is assistant Democratic leader of the senate and so we had the spectacle of one of Mr. Roosevelt's spokesmen being on one side and a second one on the other side. The one who was spurred on by the President was victorious.

I am not sure that the Robinson proposal would have resulted in an appreciable reduction in the federal outlay for relief. Of course, it would have cut the total somewhat but not by the full one-fourth that appeared on its face. It was valuable as a piece of legislation, however, because it would have required the states again to assume some of the burden which only a few years ago they carried in its entirety. It was a principle for which Senator Robinson fought and it was a principle upon which he was defeated because Harry Hopkins, relief administrator, objected and still objects to returning any part of the relief obligation to the local authorities.

I suspect that Senator Robinson's activities on the relief proposition will not help his relations with the White House but I think it ought to be said that Senator Robinson demonstrated again his capacity as a statesman. He demonstrated as well that he recognizes the dangers confronting the United States Treasury which at the end of the current fiscal year—June 30—had an outstanding debt in excess of $36,000,000,000.

From among some of the senators I gained the impression that there is considerable worry about the government's spending and they wanted to see the Robinson amendment prevail because they recognized it as a move that would eventually bring federal government spending within control. Also, senators of that school of thought maintained that if states were called upon to bear some of the burden of relief, it would bring home forcefully the fact that all of this spending must sometime be made up out of taxes. People do not like to pay taxes and they cannot be blamed for their attitude. Unless they realize, however, that borrowed money is being spent and they and their children and children's children are to be taxed to pay off the loans, they will not be in favor of reducing national, state or local expenses.

City Mayors Are Active

The debate in the senate on the proposition to send some of the relief burden back to the states showed rather plainly that most of the senators are disgusted with talk that hunger and distress will haunt the land if states are required again to take over some of this charity work. The impression I gained from this debate was that a powerful lobby of mayors from some of the larger cities was turning on all of the steam it could muster. Mayor LaGuardia of New York was the boldest of these as he has been bold constantly in forcing the federal government to pay the relief rolls in New York city and save his own New York city budget.

Another phase of the debate should be noticed. It was the reluctance of congress to reassume its right to direct and control the spending of federal funds. The above-mentioned Mr. Hopkins wants to be free and unfettered in his spending and those policies were the ones he recommended to Mr. Roosevelt. Consequently, with administration pressure on many senators, the Hopkins idea prevailed and so for another year congress must sit back and watch the Hopkins organization spend money virtually any way it desires.

I think there ought to be a lesson in this whole situation upon which the country can look back rather regretfully. The experience gained by making lump sum appropriations certainly shows how a bad habit can be contracted and how difficult it is to cure that habit. Seldom in history until this depression would congress ever vote lump sum appropriations for executive departments to spend as they will. Having contracted the habit, however, it is going to be difficult hereafter to deny any President lump sum appropriations, provided only that he has a substantial majority in the house and senate.

No doubt many persons will wonder why this sort of thing constitutes an important issue. The answer is simple. Governments are wasteful and the federal government, being larger than state or local governments, is just that much more wasteful and unable to handle money carefully. If states and local communities have to bear expenses of this sort out of their own treasuries, they see to it that only those entitled to relief obtain it. Unhappily, the national relief system is caring for thousands upon thousands of men who could get jobs and who could support their families but who will not do so as long as money is given them from Washington.

Since the national debt is at the highest point in the history of our nation, there is a growing conviction at the Capitol that a halt must be called sometime. The present trouble is that there are not yet enough courageous representatives and senators to force a stoppage in such spending.

* * *

Baker Takes Labor Job

While the steel strike blazed forth with battle after battle, blood was shed and property was damaged, little attention was paid to a development here in the nation's capital—in the government itself.

While all of the sensational things were happening on the steel front, one Jacob Baker was resigning his job as assistant relief administrator and was accepting the job of chief of a new labor unit to be associated with John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization. Mr. Baker's unit is to be made up of government workers themselves, a labor union in the government of the United States.

For some years, there have been minor labor units among government employees. They were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Generally speaking, they were impotent and did little more than create a dozen jobs for the officials of the organization.

Now, however, the government workers are to have a "militant, fighting labor union which will get things done for them." Such at least is the press agent word that has been spread under Mr. Baker's direction.

Mr. Baker is familiar with the problems of government service. Undoubtedly he recognizes that he cannot use the same methods in organizing government workers that are used in private industry. If, for example, he would attempt a strike, I think probably it would be the end of labor organizations in the government of the "militant, fighting" type.

The advance notices concerning Mr. Baker's plans seem to indicate that he is seeking members below the grades of official rank. In other words, if the Baker plans are carried out, the new union will be made up of the so-called rank and file. This would seem to be an advantageous arrangement because it eliminates some of the dangers that always develop where bureaucrats and division heads assume too much authority.

There is a danger also in confining the organization to the rank and file because among the less experienced labor leaders there is always a tendency "to flare up." That is to say, lacking experience they may say things or do things which are regrettable or which they have cause to regret later on. The violence that has shown its ugly head in the steel strike proves this point. So Mr. Baker has his job cut out for him in this direction.

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BEAUTY'S DAUGHTER

By Kathleen Norris

CHAPTER XIII—Continued
—15—

"You haven't any right to run away! You belong here," Vicky continued after a pause.

"What are we to do? Just go on?" Quentin presently asked, looking up.

"What else? As far as she goes," Vicky said, with a movement of her head in the direction of the Morrison house, "she'll gradually—well, get over it. If you ran away she'd follow you. As it is, she'll annoy you for a while, and come over here and break the news to me."

Her voice died away into musing, and Quentin raised his head and stared at her strangely.

"You're an extraordinary woman, Vicky," he said. "You can talk about it. Don't you—don't you care?"

For a full half-minute Victoria returned his stare. Then she said in a voice that trembled, that was pitched very low:

"Oh, I care! Any woman cares. I'm hurt in my pride and my faith and my—my heart. It isn't a question of whether or not one cares. It's only a question as to what one does about it. I choose to do it my way."

She got to her feet, stood looking at him irresolutely for a moment, opened her lips as if she had something further to say. But she thought better of it, murmured instead a "good-night," crossed the room and was gone. Quentin did not look up when she moved, nor answer her good-night. After she was gone he sat beside the dying fire for a long, long while with his head in his hands and his shoulders bowed.

In the next week for the first time in years Victoria and Quentin Hardisty, to the great satisfaction of those who loved them, were seen lunching together on the fashionable Monday at the St. Francis hotel. They were together later at the reception given to two distinguished visiting physicians. Vic wore a new smart suit of blue banded with gray fur, infinitely becoming to her warm brown coloring, and a dark blue hat. On the gray fur violets were pinned. "Who gave me the violets?" Vicky said to Dr. Austreicher, "Quentin, of course, and he brought me the suit and the hat from Paris. Don't you think that's having a husband!"

"Vic, you know you've grown awfully pretty," John Keats told her. "What have you done to yourself? Had your face lifted?"

"No, I discovered shade hats and freckle cream last summer," Vic answered, laughing. "It seems incredible to live to be thirty - six without having had the sense to use them before! One dollar a jar for freckle cream, and before I'd used half of it I began to see a great light dawning!"

"Yes, but you've done something else, too. New clothes?"

"This is the outfit Quentin brought me, hat and all. I adore it."

"Maybe it's that you're rested, Vic. You've been going like a steam roller all these years."

"I don't see how it can be that, Johnny. I'm always at home, but I'm not exactly resting."

"How is that little scamp?" Johnny Keats asked, rightly interpreting the sudden softening of her voice, the sudden shadow in her eyes to the thought that was never far from Martin's mother.

"He's adorable. Quent's put a nurse in for a few weeks," Vicky said gallantly. "We have our beloved Brownie back—Miss Browning you know, who's taken care of me with all the children. She's keeping an eye on Mart, just temporarily."

"Good idea!" Johnny said, as Quentin came up to claim his wife. He beamed approval on them both. "I've been telling Vic she's getting awfully pretty," he said.

"Vic," Quentin said, looking at her unsmilingly. He put his hand under her arm—"how about beating it? I think we've done our duty!"

"She's got him back and pretty smart work, too," Johnny Keats said to his wife. "I wonder whatever got into the poor old idiot?"

"Got him back?" echoed Violet's incisive British accents. "She never lost him. He just had one of those fatuous brainstorms that big men get. They concentrate and work and worry and run themselves down, and some flowery by-path tempts them, and they stroll into it! But personally I shall never forgive Quentin Hardisty, never really like him again."

"Come now, Vi, you know you love him for what he did for Kate!"

"Ah, well, loving him, Johnny, feeling grateful to him, that's quite a different story! But I'll never admire him again."

Vicky and Quentin in the late afternoon drove the 20 miles toward home. There was a sweet spring quality in the air of the April afternoon; a fragrance, softness, a color; husband and wife moved through it as through a dream. The day had almost disappeared behind the western hills; long lances of mellow sunshine streamed across the new grass and occasionally caught a blossoming plum tree, a pink or white hawthorn in a globe of light. A thousand little homes, behind their hedges, set in their flower-packed gardens, looked inviting, looked happy; late children dawdled in the shade of oaks, deceived by the lingering daylight into forgetfulness of time. The violets on Vicky's shoulder were wilted; every now and then she caught their exquisite dying breath, mingled with all the other sweet and significant odors: grass and turned earth, lilac and new leaves, the pungent spiciness of the pepper trees, the piny scent of the blades of the tasseled eucalyptus.

"Tired, Vicky?" Quentin said, as they turned up their own lane.

"Only comfortably tired. It was worth while, I think. Only, when I get this near home," Vicky said, "I always begin to want to see the children; it's the only time I worry! Just before we see them—ah, God bless them, there they are!"

There they were, at the gate, ready to leap upon the car and be carried the hundred yards up to the porch.

"Oh, it's so good to get home: it's so wonderful to shut it all away," Victoria was murmuring to herself as, somewhat hampered by the scrambling children, she descended and smiled at the nurse who came down to meet them. "Marty all right?" she asked. Miss Browning nodded reassuringly.

"Sound asleep." But when Vic, trailing sons and daughters like clouds of glory, had fought her painful way upstairs, Harriet Browning turned her good, middle-aged face to Quentin. "I wish you'd have a look at Marty, Doctor. I rather think—anyway, I wish you'd just take a look. He's sleeping beautifully, he may sleep like that all through the night. But he had a sort of restless time, about three, and he coughed quite hard."

Victoria saw the shadow on Quentin's face when he came to dress a few minutes later. He was tired, poor old fellow; he had been serious and quiet ever since his return, anyway. All very well to say that a man could escape from his sins scot-free; nobody ever escaped scot-free from anything in this world, and especially a man as fine as Quentin couldn't escape! Whenever his eyes fell on the Morrison house he'd remember and be sorry. Even when Serena had lingeringly, cloyingly gone away, as of course she would some day, he wouldn't be proud to remember that sickening little interval of kisses and whisperings and presents and stolen hours.

And some day, when Susan was a beautiful eighteen, fresh and sweet and fine, some innocent question of hers about their old neighbors, about Gita or Gita's father or Gita's mother—"You remember the Morrisons, Dad; wasn't she terribly beautiful?"—would strike him in his soul, and make him wince, and then the whole thing would seem to him like what Vicky had called it: a fever that had caught mind and soul instead of body.

So his silence at dinner did not alarm her.

After dinner, when Gwen had carried her school books upstairs, and Magda had gone off with old Judge and Mrs. Trimmer to a movie, there was the usual interruption. The clock had just struck ten; Vicky had been conscious of a pleasant conviction that they were not going to be disturbed this evening, when the telephone rang. From Quentin's manner as he answered it she knew that the fireside hour was doomed.

"I've got the whole apparatus here; you've got one? Good," Quentin said. "I'll be right over. You might get him upstairs."

There was the usual little flurry. Brownie came down to say that Marty was sleeping nicely and his pulse was much better. Quentin rushed into the night, leaving the two women in consultation by the fire.

The telephone rang sharply again. For a moment, in the general confusion of her thoughts, Vicky could not seem to make out clearly just who it was.

"Oh, yes, Dr. Cudworth," she said, her face brightening. "And you're at the—at the—oh, yes, at the Morrisons'? Who is dying? Oh, no, is he really? Oh, I am sorry! He was quite well yesterday! Oh, that's too bad."

She hung up the telephone; stared at the expectant Brownie.

"It's Dr. Cudworth; he's rather excitable," she said, her own face rather pale. "He says that Spencer Morrison's dying; he's been there since seven, and he wants to see me."

"I wonder if he'd like to have Doctor come?"

"If he comes in, I wish you'd send him straight over. Cudworth asked for him, and when I said Quent was over at the hospital, he said, 'My God, this may be life and death!' "

"Button your coat up around your face, Mrs. Hardisty." They were at the doorway now; the chilly spring night rushed at them like a living thing. Vicky went off alone into the dark.

"What's happened?" she asked, when she arrived at the house. For it was obvious from the manner of both Serena and the village doctor that something more than ordinary illness was afoot. "Is he gone?"

"He can't live," Serena said in a quick whisper that held a puzzling hint of stubbornness, of defiance in it.

"Why, but he was well yesterday, better than he's been for weeks! At least—" Vicky hesitated, looking at the doctor as one deferring naturally to his opinion. "I don't know anything about it," she said, "but he came to the fence to speak to me and he seemed—"

"Exactly!" the doctor said sharply. "He was better; I saw him Sunday. I was called today, three hours after he first began to complain of violent pain, and I find the man dying!"

He looked at Serena, and Serena returned the look with one that, more definitely than her voice had done, expressed defiance.

CHAPTER XIV
—

"I'll not sign any death certificat, mark my words!" Cudworth said, in a menacing undertone. Victoria, shocked beyond the power to grasp what all this meant, glanced bewilderedly at the sickroom door.

"He'll hear us!" she breathed. "He is—he isn't dead, is he?"

"You don't have to sign anything," Serena said sharply, in a

"Tired, Vicky?"

voice clear but hardly as strong as a whisper. "I never asked you to sign anything! Dr. Hardisty'll sign it. He knows all about the case!"

"Spencer Morrison says he's been poisoned!" Cudworth said shortly to Vicky. Vicky could only stare at him in horror. "Come in!" the doctor directed her, leading the way. She followed him into the sickroom.

A subdued light was burning there; Vicky had never been in Spencer's room at night before, but once or twice, when he had been unusually lame and had stayed in bed, she had come over in the daytime for a chat or for a game of cribbage. Tonight everything was as usual: books and photographs, chairs and rugs and lamps, but she sensed this rather than saw it, for her anxious eyes were instantly fixed upon the man who lay panting, propped in pillows, in the wide, comfortable bed. The worn, deep lines of the disillusioned face were accentuated now by his violent illness. He smiled a ghastly smile as she came in, and stretched his lean hand toward her.

"That dope seems to have quieted things down, Doctor," he said in a hoarse whisper. To the amah who was now moving about the room sharply: "While I was out of the room nobody came in? Nobody touched anything on that table?"

The woman shook her head; she looked half sick with fright and bewilderment.

"That's all right then," said the doctor. "Bime-by nurse come. You stay here, watchee all time."

"I not go," the amah said.

"I was pretty near done for—did he tell you?" Spencer whispered, holding to Vicky's hand. He ignored Serena, looking away from her with a frown.

"You had a bad upset," Vicky said, looking down at him, trusting her face did not betray her appalled thoughts.

"I'll get through this, won't I, Doctor?" the sick man whispered.

"I would be wrong to deceive you, Mr. Morrison," the old doctor said solemnly. "You're already sinking, sir. The absence of pain and the pulse both show it. It's no time for me to say anything else to you. If there are affairs for you to settle—"

"Vicky, can't you get hold of Quentin!" Spencer gasped.

"He's coming, Spencer. He was at the hospital, but I left word. What did you take?" Vicky demanded, in a sort of wail.

"I didn't take anything! She gave it to me. I want you both," Spencer said panting, "to remember what I say! She tried—a week ago she tried to double my sleeping stuff; she brought it to me. I've not been taking it lately; I've been sleeping better. She told me I'd better make sure. She knew I was going back to England; she didn't want to go, and I told her she'd take care of herself if she didn't come! That drove her crazy. I saw it—she's been half crazy anyway, lately. I told Amah to watch everything I ate, and she did, but today I was asleep when she brought me up my lemonade. It was there when I woke up; I ought to have thought that Serena'd been at it—"

Serena, whose face was ghastly, looked from one to the other.

"That's not true!" she whispered sharply in the silence. And abruptly she left the room. Spencer struggled to speak.

Quite suddenly, out of the nightmare, Vicky was awakened by a step she knew sounding on the stairs, a voice out in the hallway.

"Quentin's here!" she said. Dr. Cudworth turned quickly.

"You stay right here, Amah," he said. "You watch master!" He and Vicky went out into the hall, and when she saw Quentin, pale and shocked, but strong and big and adequate and infinitely comforting, Vicky experienced one of the good moments of life; fear turned to confidence, peril to safety, and the horrors of the black night seemed less black.

"What's the matter with him?" Quentin asked. Serena began a frantic explanation; the other doctor brushed her aside.

"He's taken poison," he said bluntly.

"Suicide?" Quentin whispered, with a glance toward Spencer's door.

"Nothing of the kind," Cudworth answered sharply. "The man no more wanted to die than you do! He told me that he'd planned—he told me that he'd been much better—I tell you, I can't sign it, Doctor," he interrupted himself to say agitatedly. "You may if you like! But there have been things going on here that are against the laws of God and man, sir! I'll not do it, my professional honor forbids it!" Quentin, evidently trying to grasp the situation, looked from face to face.

"Who suggested poison?" he asked sharply.

"No one!" Serena said, on a passionate breath.

"Doctor, the man himself told me," the village doctor said, his forehead shining with sweat. "I saw him Sunday in good health. He was talking then of going back to England. He didn't say when; he tells me tonight that it was to be at once, and that he was leaving his wife. I tipped off the Chinese woman—I told her to watch him, I knew something was wrong! He told me that she, the amah, often brought him up lemonade in the afternoon and that this afternoon it was there when he awakened."

"Ah, but that's nonsense!" Quentin said in his honest, troubled voice.

"Of course it is!" Serena said. She went over and clung to Quentin's arm. He disengaged her hand without seeming conscious of her presence and turned to Victoria.

"Why did you come here, dear?" he asked in a concerned, tender voice. "It will only distress you horribly. You don't belong in this!"

"Spencer asked for me, Quent." Vic raised her eyes to his and saw Serena, pale and tense and watching, looking at them. And she felt an odd twist of something like pity in her heart.

"Nonsense or not," little Dr. Cudworth said inflexibly, "I couldn't—professionally I could not ascribe this to a natural illness."

Serena faced him down.

"You could mind your own business!" she said with a hiss on the last word. "If you don't want to do it, knowing, as I told you when you got here, as everyone knows, that he's been a sick man for years, I say that if you don't believe that a man who takes no exercise, and is not strong, could eat something, or take an opiate, that would make him desperately ill, you're a fool! You oughtn't to be practicing medicine. It happens all the time! Men die every day of acute indigestion coupled with heart failure, and if you won't take the responsibility of saying so, Dr. Hardisty will!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

"Best Man" in Hungary

In Hungary it is possible to hire a professional "best man." He will take care of all details of the ceremony—for a fee. A "professional" as best man is just about as far from the original role as is the north pole from the south. Back in early Saxon days, the bride knight, or best man, was the most faithful friend of the husband-to-be. He had to be for his duty was either to kidnap the bride or fight off her relatives while the prospective husband made off with her. Only friendship of the most enduring type could buy such services.

Fashions at Vacationland

HURRAY for dear old Johnnie Two-Weeks! He's recently given the nod to these three sweet young laborers and now they're off reaping the rewards. Yes, they're vacationing — and how! But, of course, Sew-Your-Own had them dressed right up to the hilt. There was a luscious array of sports togs, including a trig sun 'n' fun suit, all occasion dresses, and charmingly young informal dinner frocks, and — well, just about everything a girl could wear.

Chic in Chiffon.

Miss M, picturesque blonde, above, left, knows what glamour is and how to have it. That's why she chose this softly feminine frock with its swirling skirt and delicately slim waist. You should see her of an evening in the outdoor terrace. She's a picture in black gossamer chiffon trimmed with white satin. And to think, she made it all herself!

Cunning in Cotton.

Miss B, above, center, and center of attraction at the Surf club, has everything under perfect control as she strolls along the boardwalk. With not a care in her pretty head, and lots of streamlining in her natty little sports dress, she walks with confidence and pride. She has a clever way of achieving variety by switching scarfs and belts. In fact, she's so clever she made this little number, button holes and all, in one day without a hitch.

Cool for Sports.

Miss Y, the sports enthusiast at the right, says that her three piece ensemble is so very, very and practical she wears it almost to the exclusion of her other frocks. Her idea is to soak up as much sunshine as possible, and that's pretty easy to do when she wears the halter and shorts sans dress. Take a tip from Miss Y. Make your version of this ensemble in duplicate for all summer wear. Have one in seersucker, the other in acetate.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1241 is for sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 44 bust). Size 16 requires 4⅝ yards of 39 inch material plus 1½ yards of ribbon, and 3 yards of trimming,

Pattern 1316 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4 yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1335 is designed for sizes 12 to 20 (30 to 38 bust). Size 14 requires 4¾ yards of 39 inch material for the dress and shorts, and 1 yard for the topper. The dress alone requires 3⅜ yards.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif. Patterns 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Idea for Tunnels

Ancient Egyptians, observing streams enter one side of a hill and come out the other, got the idea for tunnels. They built them into tombs. Builders after them bored tunnels to carry or drain water. One people, the Babylonians, more daring than the rest, tunneled beneath the Euphrates river. Thus began the story, according to a correspondent in the Washington Post, of the most fascinating and dangerous of all tunneling operations, subaqueous—underwater.

CHEW LONG BILL NAVY TOBACCO 5¢ PLUG

Everybody wants to go farther. Quaker State endeavors to meet this desire of the motoring public with a motor oil of supreme quality, that is economical, and available wherever you may go. Try Quaker State. You'll find you go farther before you need to add a quart because *"there's an extra quart of lubrication in every gallon."* The retail price is 35¢ a quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.

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EARNED SOCIAL SECURITY

During the first five months of this year, $3,170,356,000 of new life insurance protection was written in the United States, a gain of 9 per cent over the same period in 1935. All but a handful of states showed increases.

This gain is representative of past experience. Even during some of the depressions period, the American public managed to increase its purchases of life insurance.

The millions of citizens who look to insurance for future protection for both their dependents and themselves aren't wrong. Insurance is the finest guardian of thrift the nation has. It makes for self reliance, for individual independence. It is "earned social security."

* * * * *

CLICKETY-CLICK

Time was when the rhythmic clop-clop of horses' hoofs was the audible symbol of man's travel. Some of us today, in this modern world of mightly dynamos, steam whistles and swift transportation, can recall that sound as commonplace. Had there been radios in that day, the sound effect men would have employed the clop-clop machine whenever the script called for the hero to make a journey.

Today's audible symbol of travel is the clickety-click of steel wheels on steel rails. A traditional sound effect of travel since the first steel rail was laid, this clickety-click has furnished rhythm for mothers' lullabies in train coaches, has furnished a tympanic background for much modern music and poetry.

Now, however, the clickety-click may follow the clop-clop into memory. The Southern Pacific, we are told, is testing a two-mile stretch of track over which the train's speedy progress is almost noiseless. This special track has mitered joints between lengths of rail, the train wheels rolling onto the tip of the next length before leaving the tip of the last.

Travelers will appreciate the quieter train ride they're due to get as a result of this experiment, but how about the radio producers? Tomorrow's sound effect for travel can be nothing more than a whoosh.

* * * * *

GUARDING THE GAS TAX

For the privilege of traveling the length and breadth of the state on smooth ribbons of paved highway, the California motorist pays a tax on every gallon of gasoline he buys. To this the car-owner offers no reasonable objection, since the roads are maintained for his use; but when he learns that unwarranted diversion of his money may force him to pay for the same thing twice he is spurred to action.

That action has crystallized in a constitutional amendment which will be placed on the ballot at the November, 1938, elections, designed to prevent raids on the gas tax funds by unrelated special interests. A similar measure presented to the voters last year contained so many concealed 'jokers" that it was turned down, but the new proposal is simple and direct and carries the support of the Automobile association. It's sole aim is to prevent use of the gasoline taxes for general state expenses.

Gas tax diversion can have only one result. It means increased taxes on gasoline and ultimately, a telling blow at the American formula which has brought automobile travel within the reach of even the lowest income brackets. A recent report from a Standard Oil executive shows how the combination of maximum efficiency and large-scale production, permitting small margins of profit, have cut the price of gasoline in half during the past decade. But during the same period, the taxes have nearly doubled, so that today the oil company's profit per gallon—less than a cent—is barely one-tixth the total taxes on it.

Despite this dangerously overbalanced structure, groups within the state have in the past, and will again in the future, try to get their hands on gas tax funds. The amendment will ot oly choke off such threats, but will assure California motorists that they'll get what they pay for.

* * * * *

AMELIA EARHART

Although it is axiomatic that nothing is so dead as yesterday's newspaper, Amelia Earhart claims a place in the public consciousness far more permanent than that accorded mere run-of-the-mill front page sensations.

Truly named the first lady of the air, her fame rests on far firmer footing than that of the transient newspaper celebrity. A brilliant linguist, speaking five languages fluently, and an equally brilliant student of experimental chemisty, she made her first solo flight after only 10 hours' instruction. Within two years of the day she won her wings, she had established a new woman's altitude record of 14,000 feet; a year later she received the coveted license of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the first woman so honored. She went on to become the first woman to fly an autogiro, to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross, to make a transcontinental non-stop flight, to fly from Hawaii to the United States, to cross the United States in an autogiro. Within the short space of two months, she made the fastest trans-Atlantic flight on record and the fastest transcontinental hop by a woman.

For those amazing accomplishments, Amelia Earhart will be a vivid, living memory when the stories of today's lynch threat or tomorrow's movie divorce are yellowing in the files, forgotten by the men who wrote them.

WAR

War makes derelicts of men. It mashes their arms and legs, it tears out their lungs, leaves them disfigured, blind, crippled, paralyzed.

War kills men. It snuffs out youths in the bud of life, and men in their prime; great men—scientists, philosophers, literary geniuses, executives, laborers, poets.

War kills children, too, mere babies in arms—mothers, wives, sweethearts. When it does not kill these, it takes from them their dearest possession, the man around whom their lives revolve, and leaves them flopping in the world, without anchor or shelter.

War leaves devastation in its wake. Fields torn and shell-scarred heal, after awhile, but nature's provisions so lavishly sqandered never return. Depression, debt, poverty, breadlines, hunger, suicide—these things follow war.

Today there is war in Spain, and men say there will be, in our lifetimes, war over most of the world again. Lust for power, for land and for money lie beneath the countless millions of words, words, words now rising to a rumbling chaos of clamor.

And each word, each single word is a plaintive plea to the stars that says, "Have mercy on us!"

* * * * *

THE INDUSTRY OF DESTRUCTION

Any activity which, in a single state, involves more than three millions of dollars yearly might almost be called an industry. Yet it is doubtful if Californians would care to claim that distinction for the crop of forest fires which in 1936 devastated 946,850 acres at a loss to the state of $3,173,705.

Figures released recently by Merritt B. Pratt of the State Bureau of Forestry reveal not only that California's forest fire bill last year was four times what is was in 1935, but that the staggering increase must be attributed in great part to negligence which can only be described as criminal. Of the 6113 separate blazes reported to the Forestry bureau during the twelve-month periood, 139 were started by lightning and 724 were definitely proved to be of incendiary origin. But the major responsibility for the holocaust which razed timber, blackened farmlands and damaged watersheds must be laid at the door of the thoughtless smokers and the careless campers.

Man has no recourse against the lightning He can send the arsonist to jail, but how can he deal with three million dollars worth of negligence? Between the incendiarist and the man woh unthinkingly flips a lighted cigarette into a pile of brush, there is this to be said for the former. By the very nature of his deed, the firebug is a mental case, but no such defense can be erected for the camper who leaves smoldering debris behind him . In the eyes of the law, he may be less guilty than the incendiarist, but to the peopl who must bear the cost of such destruction, his is the greater crime.

Forester Pratt's figures represent a new record which Californians would do well to wipe off the books.

* * * * *

DO SOMETHING HELPFUL

Some of us may remember a popular song of the "boop-boop-a-doop" epoch which ended "I don't care what you do, but for goodness' sake do something!"

We are emerging now from a trying period in our economic history which, fifty years from now, will be merely a dip in a charted graph showing the cycles of business depressions. While we were experiencing this unpleasantness, however, it was real and terrifying, and in panic we cried to our leaders "Please DO SOMETHING!"

The legislators did something. As a matter of fact, they did everything, from priee-fixing to plowing under, in a desperate effort to stem the collapse of public confidence and public institutions. The people wanted action, and action is what they got, including some inevitable follies masquerading under the names of emergency cure-alls.

Now that we have righted ourselves, the necessity for harum-scarum legislation born of the frantic plea to "do something" has passed. Business enterprise is once more finding footing under government encouragement and nearly everywhere the trend is toward moderation.

Unfortunately there are exceptions, carryovers from the panicky years who still believe the solution is to strike indiscriminately at every head in sight. Recently Pennsylvanie passed a tax bill on chain stores so ridiculously constructed that the next day 200 units in three separate chains closed their doors and offered their fixtures for sale. That is hardly a stimulus to business recovery.

Today it is our lawmakers' task not just to do something, but to do something constructive.

* * * * *

WHERE'S THE LINK?

It is difficult to trace a logical connection between the number of accidents at grade crossings and the length of a railroad train, but both these subjects were under consideration last week supposedly with the same end in view—increasing the margin of public safety.

Both railroads and public officials have long been cooperating to stop grade crossing accidents by the simple, direct method of gradually eliminating all grade crossings, but the length of the trains has never seemed part of the problem.

Just how limiting of train length would add to the safety factor is not easily apparent, but most apparent is the fact the railroads would then, in many instances be forced to use two trains where they now use one, with a consequent rise in operating costs, slowing down of schedules and general loss of efficiency. Until the time comes when all motorists take a "Stop, Look, Listen," sign literally, accidents will continue. But to the driver who doesn't believe in signs, it should make little difference whether he rams his car into a train 70 or 75 cars long.

It makes all the difference in the world — By Percy Crosby

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The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

The troubled state of California's great dairy industry—beset by labor racketeers, price chiselers, conflicting regulatory requirements and over-lapping inspections— was reflected in an unprecedented array of dairy bills at the 1937 legislative session.

The floood of measures touched on every phase of the dairy business from the cow to the consumer, but out of the deluge came considerable legislation which should help in placing the industry on a sounder, firmer footing, although some of the bills (mostly defeated) were as bad as the ills they sought to cure .

Dairymen who have verged on nervous breakdown an financial bankruptcy, as they endured inspections of their dairies by seven or eight inspectors and vainly endeavored to meet the conflicting standards of seven or eight agencies, will find cause for rejoicing in the enactment of A. B. 50. Under this act, dairymen will only be required to conform to state standards, insofar as their buildings and equipment are concerned. Counties and cities will still have the right to inspect as to conformance to the state standards and as to grades of milk.

Another new enactment of major importance to dairymen is A. B. 1826, the O'Donnell bill, appropriating $2,500,000 to complete eradication of tuberculosis in California. The Governor signed the bill, but cut the appropriation to $1,500,000 thereby making it impossible to sign A. B. 1180, prohibiting the sale of market milk from untested dairy herds even though pasteurized.

Here are some of the other more important dairy enactments that received the Governor's approval:

A. B. 1228, strengthens standards for frozen dairy products.

A. B. 1748, makes ordinary milk standards applicable to goat's milk.

A. B. 2913, provides for compulsory Tb. testing of beef cattle in accredited areas, so that state can be recorded as clean by the federal government.

A. B.78, requiring that milk sold on the premises where produced shall be bottled.

A. B. 857, prohibits sale to wholesalers of unpasteurized market milk from Tb.-free cows.

A. B. 862, raising quality standards for raw and pasteurized milk.

A. B. 1232, requiring that milk sold in original bottles at soda fountains, as already required in restaurants.

A. B. 2157, authorizing director of agriculture to compile and publish oleomargarine statistics.

A. B. 2162, providing for uniform labels (state-wide) for Tb.-free dairy products.

A. B. 2415, redefines "fluid milk" and "fluid cream;" clarifies the original Young act.

These bills passed the legislature but were pocket vetoed:

S. B. 429, placing the same type of restriction on California distributors of out-of-state butter as now applies to distributors of California butter.

S. B. 878, requires that when milk payments are based on sampling to determine butter fat content there must be thorough mixing by mechanical devices approved by the director of agriculture before samples are taken.

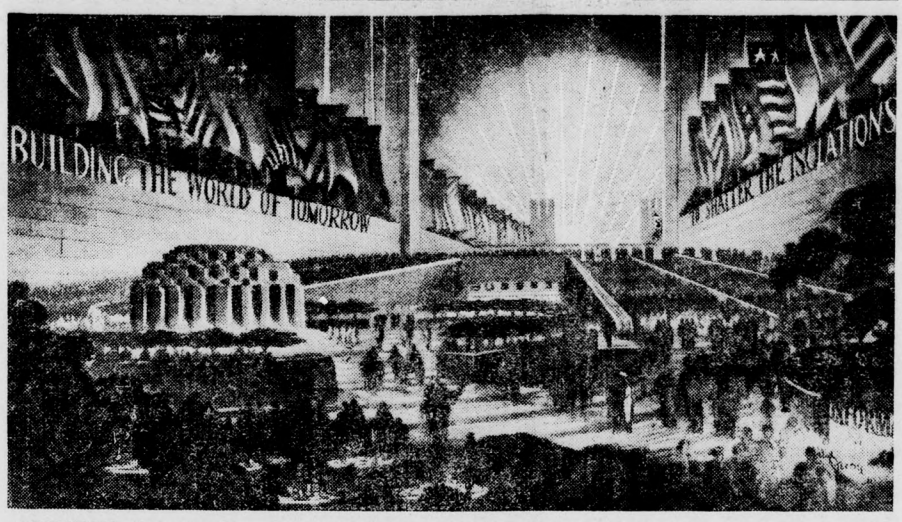
S. B. 501, an objectionable bill, in that it permits the director of agriculture to establish milk marketing control areas on his own investigations, without regard to the desire of the producers. This conflicts with S. B. 100, the Young dairy market control act, requiring a vote of two-thirds of the producers (by volume and number) before marketing areas could be established.

A. B. 863, prevents indiscriminate movement of milk and mixing of different grades; requires bottling where produced, or pasteurized, except where bottling plant handles milk of only one grade.

A. B. 2178, designed to prevent price chiseling by buyers; requires filing of milk price differentials and schedules of bacterial count with director of agriculture where producers are paid on basis of varying quality; would require payment of same price to all producers for same quality.

(NEXT: "General Farm Legislation")

THROUGH BROAD AND BEAUTIFUL ENTRYWAYS VISITORS WILL PASS TO THE NEW YORK FAIR



NEW YORK, (Special).—Forty thousand persons an hour—visitors from every state and every nation—must be accommodated in comfort at but one of the entryways to the New York World's Fair of 1939, according to arrangements the Fair Corporation is completing to handle a maximum daily attendance of 800,000. The artist's drawing, as reproduced above, calls for a magnificent double-decked entryway with underpasses, over-passes, pedestrian walks, bus terminals, comfort stations and bridge connections assuring comfort while providing an area of architectural splendor. Shown is a ramp leading from the exposition grounds toward the I.R.T.-B.M.T. subway terminal, at a point where it is necessary to cross over the Long Island railroad tracks and to avoid undue congestion of pedestrian traffic. Shown in the left foreground is a domed restaurant within a fountain basin and a concourse bordered by grown plane-trees, and, nearer, an open-air cafe and an information kiosk. Along the flanking walls the artist has delineated the Fair's world concept which looks to the building of a peaceful, happier World of Tomorrow.

Outlook Justifies State Participation In New York Fair

Whalen Voices Opinion in Inviting Governor and People to the 1939 Exposition

NEW YORK, (Special).—In a letter of invitation to the governors of 47 states, Grover Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair 1939 Corporation, points out that the commercial consequences of the international exposition under construction in New York City are so great and important that they alone would justify the active participation of every state in the nation.

"Fifty million persons from every walk in life, from every state in the United States, from every country in the world, are expected to attend the Fair," writes Mr. Whalen. "The great American market with its tremendous consumer purchasing power will be represented by these visitors They will comprise a true cross-section of America."

The World's Fair, according to Mr. Whalen, will be a magnificent spectacle, entertaining and instructive. It will attempt to answer the questions: "What kind of a world *have* we built? What kind of a world *are* we building? What kind of a world *can* we build?" With collateral improvements, it will represent a total investment of more than $125,000,000 by the Fair Corporation and the governmental, industrial and other participants. The Fair site park is a tract of 1216½ acres, almost at the geographical and population center of New York City.

Construction of buildings and roads, grading, dredging, planting and landscaping are already under way, based upon a schedule which calls for completion of all construction operations before January 1, 1939, to allow four months for final decorations and installation of exhibits preparatory to the opening of the Fair on April 30.

The opening date commemorates the inauguration, on April 30, 1789, of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

In the government area, and near an imposing federal hall to be erected by the United States Government, the Fair will provide a "Hall of States" in which the significant contributions of each state in laying the foundations for the better World of Tomorrow can be proudly displayed, says Mr. Whalen.

His letter supplements an invitation to participate in the Fair extended to the governors on November 30 by Governor Herbert H. Lehman of the host state of New York. Governor Lehman pointed out that the State of New York has already appropriated, to date, $2,130,000 for commencement of construction of boulevards, service roads, bridges, and certain other basic improvements the State will make at the exposition site or its approaches. The New York legislature, further, during 1936 passed an act creating the New York World's Fair Commission of 18 members and providing funds in aid of this body's preparation of plans for a state building and exhibit and for active state participation in the Fair.

HERE FOR WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bushnell, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. L. E. Eddlemon, who were here to attend their niece's wedding, remained until Monday when they were accompanied home by Mrs. Eddlemon. The latter's husband motored up and brought her home the following evening.

RETURN TO MONTEREY

Mrs. Lucy Smith and daughters, the Misses Marian and Ada Smith who had been staying with Mrs. Anna Sawyer while the young ladies were attending lectures at Stanford returned at the week-end to Monterey. The Misses Smith are both teachers in the Monterey schools.

Our Bottles and Our Cans

By MOLLY MARTIN

The battle between the tin can and the glass container has been raging for years. Almost every one has more or less taken sides so why should I remain in the cold while the tin cans rattle and the glass chimes merrily?

Personally I like the glass container. Somehow I prefer to purchase my foods in containers that allow me to view the food inside. I know what I'm getting and what its condition is.

For my home preserving, I always buy glass jars because I have complete faith in the ability of glass to protect all the delicate flavor and quality of my homemade dainties. After I have taken such pains to make my preserves come up to the quality on which I pride myself — using only the best materials and the most carefully developed recipes — I'm not going to take a chance on everything being spoiled by putting them up in containers made of inferior materials.

It's only natural, then, that when I buy manufactured food products I buy them in containers which personal experience has taught me are the best. I like to know what I'm buying — especially when it comes to food; so I favor the glass container and cast my vote for it.

Home is not home, it seems to me, without a well-stocked pantry, and I keep my cupboard shelves groaning under a variety of branded foods in bright glass jars and bottles, ranged side-by-side with such home-made dainties as these:

Dried Apricot Jam

4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, add 3½ cups water to ½ pound apricots. Cover, let stand 4 hours or overnight. Then simmer, covered, 30 minutes. Drain, grind or chop fine, and mix with juice.

Measure sugar into large kettle, add prepared fruit, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well, bring to full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Then remove kettle from fire and stir in fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin and cover. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Carrot and Orange Marmalade

6 carrots
3 oranges
1 lemon
Sugar

Dice the carrots and cook them until they are tender, in as little water as possible. Cut the oranges in small pieces and add the juice and grated rind of the lemon. Measure the carrot and fruit, and add two-thirds as much sugar. Simmer the mixture until it is clear. Turn it into jelly glasses, and when it is cold, cover it with hot paraffin.

First Lutheran Church in Ohio

The first Lutheran church in Ohio was established at New Reading, Perry county, in 1805.

First Census Took Time

The first United States census, in 1790, required 18 months, while the 1930 census was taken in 30 days.

FIELD'S STORE

THURS., FRI., & SAT. SPECIALS

Snowflake Sodas, lb. pkg.	16c
Folger's Coffee, lb. 27½c, 2-lb.	52c
CALO DOG FOOD, 3 for	23c
"JUNKET", 3 for	25c
Pioneer Minced Clams, 7-oz. can	19c
Sperry Pancake Flour, 28 oz.	19c
Westlake Catsup, 14-oz.	10c
Westlake Salmon, No. 1's, 2 for	25c
Morning Milk, 3 lge. cans	20c
BORAXO, 10-oz.	15c
PALMOLIVE SOAP, 3 bars	17c
Westlake Tuna, No. ½'s	15c

FIELD'S STORE

PHONE 127 SERVICE and DEPENDABILITY

VACATION AT YOSEMITE

Mrs. Marie Potter, her daughter Patsy, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mueller, Mrs. Desimone and son Alfred, Elmer and Teddy Cline, returned Sunday from an outing in Yosemite park, cutting short a vacation on account of severe rains and thunder storms.

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REVISITS ALASKA

Miss Irene Sawyer who once taught in Alaska is revisiting that country during a summer trip.

THE PRESS

RIDE ON SILVERTOWNS

— the only tires in the world with Golden Ply Blow-out Protection

● Right now is the most dangerous time of year to be riding on tread-worn, unsafe tires. Because with long week-end trips and evening drives, you'll be piling up more mileage, putting a greater strain on your tires than at any other time of year.

Be sure of your tires this summer. Come in and let us equip your car with Goodrich Safety Silvertowns. Remember, Silvertowns are the *only* tires in the world with the Life-Saver Golden Ply. This amazing invention is a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist the terrific blowout-causing heat generated inside all tires at today's high speeds. And don't forget Goodrich Golden Ply Silvertowns actually cost much less than other super-quality tires.

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what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

Seeking Contentment.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—Out in the desert country I met kindly, hospitable folk bravely making the best of things on remote, small homesteads.

Irvin S. Cobb

On little far-away ranches, on reservation trading posts, they are educating their children by resolute self-sacrifice; keeping in touch with the world through radio, through books and magazines and newspapers; and almost invariably content with their lives and proud of their struggles and living comfortably — yes, and happily—within their means, however meager.

Then I come back to crowded cities where wealth seems only to make the inmates dissatisfied because somebody with greater wealth puts on a guadier show of ostentation and extravagance. And I see the man who feverishly is striving after riches so that when he breaks down he may afford the most expensive nerve specialist. And the spoiled woman who was born with a silver spoon in her mouth, but judging by her expression the spoon must have been full of castor oil—and the flavor lasts. And the poor little rich children who have everything now and so will have nothing—except maybe dollars—when they grow up.

Curious, isn't it, that so little buys such a lot for some people and such a lot buys so little for the others?

• • •

The Return of Prosperity.

I CAN'T help gloating over what appeared in this space when I predicted that the temperamental and fickle bird of passage known as prosperity was winging its way back. Because the Better Business bureau reports that sellers of no-good stocks are showing increased activity.

Moreover, I hear that for the first time in years practically all the veteran bunco-steers are off relief. The lean times when the locusts of depression gnawed away our substance must indeed be over if the customers begin to nibble more freely at the same dependable old baits.

So, as he thumbs his copy of the sucker list against the morrow's campaign, I seem to hear Mr. Henry J. Slickguy (late of Leavenworth but now opening offices in the Wall street district) murmuring to himself:

"Happy days are here again! Drouth may kill the corn, Rust rots the wheat. Boll weevils destroy the cotton. But, thanks be, there's one crop in America which never fails!"

Have you a little gold brick in your home, dear reader? Well, don't worry, nobody's going to be slighted. Ere long you'll get your chance to invest in one.

• • •

Making Mental Slips.

THE most incredible thing has come to pass. Here I go along, year after year, building up a reputation for invariably being right, the same as George Bernard Shaw and Mme. Secretary Perkins. Then—bango!—I make one little slip and the trusting reader is shocked from pit to dome.

The other day I suggested taxing salaries of governmental employees. Now from all sides I'm told federal employees are subject to income taxes; only the vast majority of them, and probably the hardest-worked ones, draw such small wages that they owe Uncle Sam nothing when March 15 rolls around.

So far as I recall, this is the second time in my life I've been wrong. I can't cite what the other instance was—some very trifling matter, no doubt—but it must have occurred because I remember the nation-wide excitement which ensued, with people going around in a daze muttering: "Can it be possible?"

I now admit that early error and the recent one, too, and humbly beg pardon of my devoted public—all eight of them. It'll never happen again.

• • •

Conquered Champions.

IT HAS been brought to the attention of Mr. James J. Braddock that something happened to him a while back. Probably, by now, he has quit wondering whether many others were caught in the earthquake, but is reported to be still saying "Ouch!" at intervals.

And now, as is customary, his backers will insist he demand a return engagement—or disaster—with the Brown Bomber. But if I were Mr. Braddock—game though he be—I think I'd pattern my reply on the example of the gentleman who was knocked galley-west by a hit-and-run motorist.

As the dazed pedestrian was trying feebly to ascertain whether he was all in one piece, a kind-hearted citizen hurried up.

"Have an accident?" he inquired, brightly.

"No, thank you," said the victim; "just had one."

IRVIN S. COBB.

©—WNU Service.

25,000 Boy Scouts Have $2,000,000 Camp Party

Gathered from all parts of the world, 25,000 Boy Scouts attended the National Scout jamboree at Washington, D. C. Above, Scouts from Albany and Abilene, Texas, are shown erecting their division sign at the camp close by the Potomac river. The cost of the camp and the expenses of the Scouts en route and back home were estimated at more than $2,000,000.

Eleven Peaches on One Cluster Is Farm Record

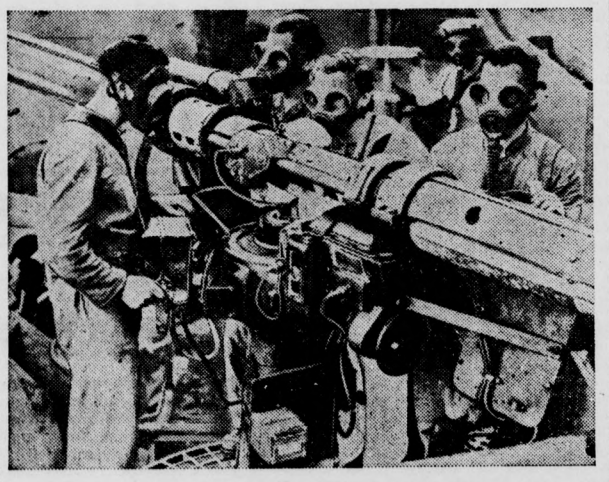
It's a good year for peaches at the home of G. F. Trotter near Wright City, Mo. They come in

large clusters on his trees, instead of the usual twos and threes. Miss Madeline Sode of St. Louis is shown with a cluster of eleven.

Mush 4,000 Miles to Bright Lights

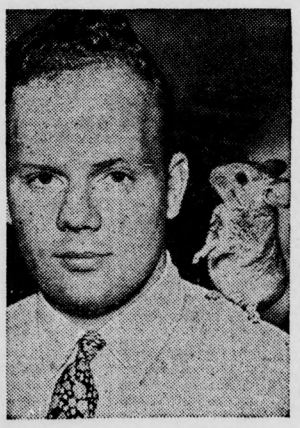
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Carroll of British Columbia—the far northern part of the province near Alaska—with their team of Alaskan dogs after their arrival in New York city, recently, by dog sled. Their sled is equipped with both wheels and runners. They have been traveling this way for one year and three months, picking up data for a book they hope to finish soon.

Ready for Action in Mediterranean



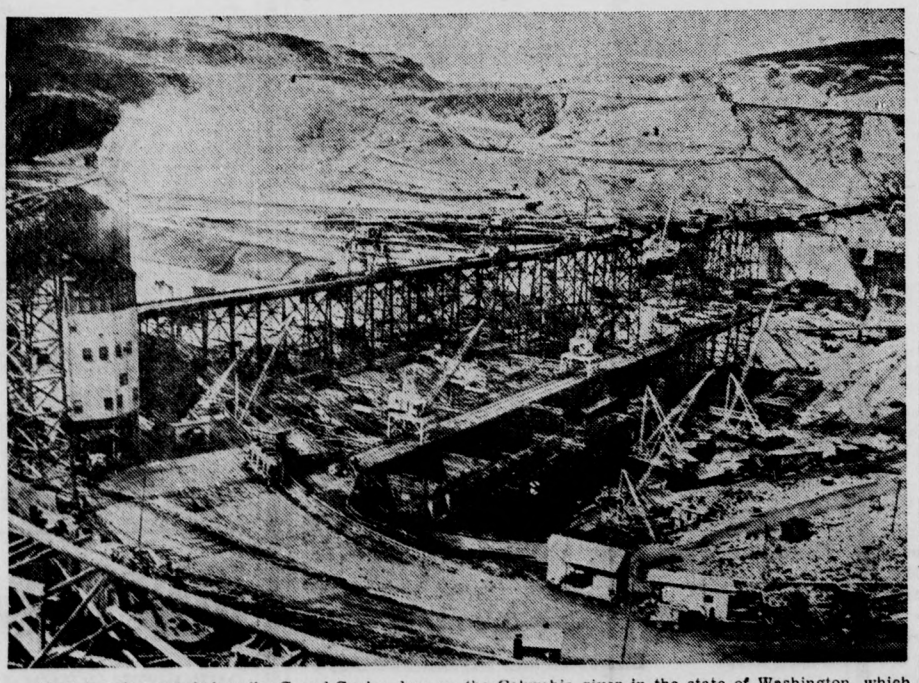
Gas-masked gunners aboard H. M. S. Furious, one of Great Britain's powerful battleships, are shown operating a range-finder during recent battle practice in the Mediterranean. Threats of open intervention by Italy and Germany in the Spanish imbroglio resulted in a concentration of British naval craft in the Mediterranean.

VALUE $1,600



Robert A. Urian, Jr., of St. Louis with one of the chinchillas he brought back from Chile. Urian spent seven months in South America acquiring five of the animals whose fur, because of their rarity, is extremely valuable. He hopes to raise them commercially and estimates their value at $3,200 per pair.

Construction Speeded on Grand Coulee Dam



Work is being speeded on the Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia river in the state of Washington, which will eventually cost more than $113,000,000. The giant concrete mixer at left and the second on the opposite side of the river deliver concrete to cars which operate on a trestle.

FARM TOPICS

CHOOSE COCKERELS EARLY FOR FUTURE

Base Selection on Body, Size and Maturity.

By F. P. Jeffrey, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey College of Agriculture.—WNU Service.

It is not too early to begin to select cockerels for next year's breeding pens. A common error among poultrymen is to sell the largest and quickest maturing cockerels on the broiler market and keep the later maturing birds for breeders. Such a practice may mean a few extra dollars now, but in reality it is a very short-sighted policy.

Poultrymen who do not pedigree should keep a large number of the early hatched cockerels. Remember it is essential to retain a relatively large number to insure a good selection later in the year. Selection should be based on large body size and early sexual maturity.

The poultryman who practices pedigree breeding should retain three or four of the best cockerels from each female breeder. It will be impossible to determine the best families until the sisters of these prospective breeders have been laying at least three months. For those who want to reduce the number of cockerels to be held over the summer, the only sensible basis of culling at this date would be hatchability of the dam and livability to date of brothers and sisters.

Roads Bureau Reports on Ways to Kill Weeds

A recent report by the bureau of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture describes methods used by state highway departments in eradicating weeds along roadsides.

Machine mowing, most generally used, often must be supplemented by hand cutting or by use of chemicals to kill weeds not reached by the mower. Highways of modern design, with slopes that can be reached easily by mowers and side ditches that can be mowed over, make machine mowing more effective.

Burning is used mostly to dispose of cut or killed weeds. Various chemicals are particularly adaptable for use along guardrails, around culvert headwalls, and in other places not readily accessible for cutting.

Improvements undoubtedly will be made in present methods of weed control and new methods will be discovered, say highway engineers, but effective control is possible with the methods now used. Regardless of methods used, they say it is important that eradication be thorough, for small patches of undamaged weeds may reseed large areas and offset work done.

Besides being unsightly, roadside weeds may hide highway warning signs, shorten vision, and hinder drainage. Control of roadside weeds directly benefits farmers. Seeds from uncontrolled roadside weeds are carried to adjacent fields by wind, water and birds. Passing automobiles carry seed to distant points to infest new areas.

The bureau of public roads regards weed destruction as part of a permanent roadside-improvement program.

Here and There on Farm

Many poultrymen use electric hovers for brooding chicks.

• • •

The most practical method of checking bindweed is to spray it with sodium chlorate.

• • •

Corn now occupies more land than cotton in the South.

• • •

Duck eggs can be used in any recipe that calls for eggs.

• • •

The spray residue tolerance on fruit has been announced for 1937 as .018 grains per pound of fruit.

• • •

Hens that fail to respond to good feeding and management during the summer should be disposed of promptly.

• • •

The average hen egg is 13.4 per cent protein and 10.5 per cent fat.

• • •

Chicks that are confined are more likely to develop than those that run outdoors early in life.

• • •

Golden Cross Bantam may now be considered the standard variety of sweet corn in New York state.

• • •

It is estimated that in the United States 12,000 dozens of eggs are laid every three minutes, day and night, throughout the year.

• • •

Although alfalfa adds nitrogen to the soil, it depletes the soil's supply of other plant foods if it is cut for hay.

• • •

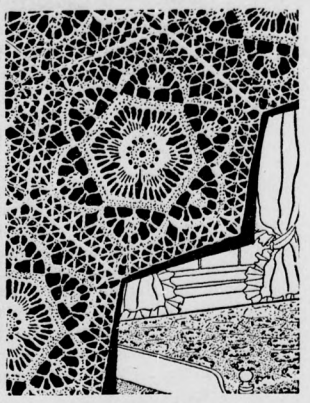
Vegetation, combined with terracing and other mechanical methods of erosion control, is said to reduce soil erosion to a minimum.

• • •

Milk cows in the United States reached a five-year low of 25,040,000 at the beginning of this year but an increase is expected in the next three years.

Lace Spread That Reflects Good Taste

When you dress up your bed for company, you seek distinction—the purpose of this lacy spread. A true reflection of your own good taste is this stunning open-work design, one easily achieved by crocheting simple, single medallions of string. A stunning



Pattern 1443

dresser or table scarf, or perchance a cloth could also be your choice. It may be done in one or a combination of colors. Pattern 1443 contains detailed directions for making the 8¾ inch medallion shown and joining it for a variety of articles; illustrations of it and of all stitches used; material requirements; color suggestions.

Send 15 cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) for this pattern to The Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 82 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please write your name, address and pattern number plainly.

Household Questions

Cooking Sour Fruit—Sour fruit will require much less sugar, and be more digestible, if a dessertspoonful of syrup and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda are added after cooking.

• • •

Don't Scratch the Table—If tiny squares of blanket or astrakhan cloth are stuck under the corners of your hand sewing machine it can be used on any table without fear of scratching it. Similar patches can also be used on clocks, or anything that stands on a polished surface.

• • •

Cheese Savoury—Spread seasoned cream cheese on small rounds of previously cooked short pastry. Over the cheese place a round of tomato and a dash of mayonnaise, and top each with a slice of olive. Place in paper containers, sprinkle with finely-grated cheese, and garnish with cress.—Miss E. Frus, Wimbledon Park.

• • •

To Prevent Scorching—Leave one small section of a gem pan empty when putting gem batter in pan. Fill this section with water and gems will never scorch.

• • •

Keeping Brassware Bright — Brass ornaments will remain bright longer if, after polishing, they are given a thin coat of white shellac.

• • •

To Freshen Coconut—Shredded coconut, which has become dry, can be freshened by soaking it in sweet milk a few minutes before using.

WNU Service.

KEEP COOL WITH KOOL-AID
THE Sunshine DRINK WITH VITAMIN "D"
MAKES 10 BIG GLASSES AT GROCERS 5¢

Would You Like to Own a Motor Court?
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WNU—12 28—37

Sentinels of Health
Don't Neglect Them!
Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—*life itself*—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure.
When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.
Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance.
The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use *Doan's Pills*. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on *Doan's*. Sold at all drug stores.
DOAN'S PILLS

News Review of Current Events

STEEL GOES BACK TO WORK

Two-Thirds of Idle Have Returned . . . Riots Kill Two In Aluminum Strike . . . Siege of Madrid Gets Setback

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

© Western Newspaper Union.

C.I.O. Steel Grip Loosens

THE grip of the C. I. O. continued to loosen in the steel strike as three big independent steel corporations—Republic, Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet & Tube—reported more than two-thirds of their idle mill hands had returned to work. This covered plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Inland, the fourth of the steel independents, announced that it was operating with its normal force of 13,000 in Indiana since it and the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee signed a compact with the state labor commission. Steel production in the Youngstown, Ohio, area, one of the principal scenes of strike violence, climbed to 76 per cent of capacity, 3 per centage points above the operating figure before the start of the strike.

—★—

Strike Riot Kills Two

ONE striker and one policeman were killed and twenty men were injured at an aluminum plant in Alcoa, Tenn., when rioting broke out as 3,000 strikers started a back-to-work movement. The plant, belonging to the Aluminum Company of America, had been closed since May 18, when the strike was called by the Aluminum Workers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Difference in wages paid at Alcoa and at the company's plant in New Kensington, Pa., was the issue in the strike. State troops were on hand, but Adjt.-Gen. R. O. Smith, in charge, said that they were there merely to protect rights, and no martial law had been declared.

—★—

Lewis Scans the Sea

JOHN L. LEWIS sought to expand the scope of his Committee for Industrial Organization by invading the maritime industry. With Harry Bridges, west coast longshoremen's leader, he sought to unify scattered maritime unions in one big industrial organization dominated by the C. I. O. The American Federation of Labor already has two strong unions in the maritime field, so this action brings Lewis into another point of friction with William Green's organization. The nation has 250,000 marine and coastal workers.

—★—

'Compromise' Takes Bow

SENATOR M. M. LOGAN, Democrat, of Kentucky, presented the "compromise" version of the President's Supreme court bill to the senate, apparently with the blessings of Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson and the chief executive. In form an amendment to and substitute for the old Ashurst administration bill, the new draft authorizes appointment of one new justice to the court each year for every justice remaining on the court after reaching the age of seventy-five years. Under its provisions the President would be permitted to name one new justice this year (besides filling the vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Willis Van Devanter) and assure him of at least one new appointment to the court in each remaining year of his present term of office. All of the appointments would hinge on the decision of justices seventy-five or older on retirement.

Sen. Robinson

The opposition immediately charged that the new bill was as offensive as the old one. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, said: "The compromise is not going to get through. The new bill is just as objectionable as the old, because it seeks to pack the Supreme court just like the original bill did." Sen. Edward R. Burke, Democrat, Nebraska, said the 43 senators would vote against any kind of measure that would increase the Supreme court.

Some of the other provisions of the new bill were:

Authority for 20 additional appointments to lower courts in the event that judges over seventy fail to retire. The old bill would have permitted 50 new appointments altogether.

Speedy intervention by the government in cases involving constitutionality of federal laws, and speedy appeal to the Supreme court.

—★—

Rebels Fall from Madrid

SPANISH rebel forces which took Bilbao after the city's first successful siege are still finding Madrid a tough nut to crack. In a two-day battle the loyalist forces broke through the siege lines about the city, captured the villages of Villaneuva de la Canada and Brunette, and threatened to cut the besieging rebels off from their main forces. So nearly successful was the attempt to rout the rebel forces that the latter were forced to admit new troops might have to be withdrawn from other fronts, delaying temporarily the drive on Santander, next rebel objective on the Biscayan coast.

Amelia: Lost in the Pacific.

Meanwhile, the fall of Bilbao was expected to add 150,000 refugees to the constant stream pouring into loyalist Valencia. Although some of the refugees remained in France, where they were first taken, the vast majority preferred to go to Catalonia, where the government takes care of them at its own expense. Nearly 1,500,000 have arrived in Valencia since the start of the war and 300,000 have remained there.

—★—

Bingham's 4th of July

ROBERT WORTH BINGHAM, United States ambassador to London, became the third prominent American to bring down the fury of Nazi Germany's officialdom and press when, in an Independence day speech before the American society in that city, he declared Uncle Sam had been forced by the dictator countries to join Britain in an armament race. Mayor LaGuardia of New York and Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago had been other recent Nazi targets.

The ambassador was quoted as saying: "There must be some (of the dictatorships) who realize that they have imposed upon the British commonwealth and the United States an armaments race.

"We did everything in our power to avert it, but it is a race, and the British and ourselves must inevitably win. I admit the strongest argument that can be made for dictatorships—they offer a better method of preparing for war. But I am sure that democracies provide a better way to finish a war."

The Nazis charged that the ambassador had insulted Germany and Italy with his "arrogance and ignorance." Voelkischer Beobachter, the official newspaper, added: "If there is any talk of defense, then we should speak of defense against the arrogant and teacher-like attitude of the defenders of western ideals."

—★—

Navy Hunts for Amelia

FOUR ships of the United States navy, with attendant airplanes; two ships of the Japanese navy, and a British freighter scoured the vast wastes of the South Pacific in an effort to find and rescue Amelia Earhart Putnam, America's No. 1 woman flyer, and her navigator, Fred Noonan. The pair had been forced down before completing the 2,570-mile hop from New Guinea to Howland island, a "leg" of their 'round-the-world flight.

Signals received from the hapless flyers were so weak that it was impossible to tell whether they were afloat at sea or marooned on some tiny island, and as the days passed it became doubtful that many of the radio messages which served as clues for the searchers were from the two at all. Storms over the area of the sea in which they were believed lost hampered searchers and minimized possibilities of a rescue.

So alarmed was the world at the loss of Amelia and her companion, the United States even sent out the giant aircraft carrier Lexington with 98 planes aboard, which, it was said, could explore an area of 36,000 square miles in five or six hours.

—★—

Mae West Tells All

IT SEEMS Mae West, buxom blonde cinema menace DID marry Frank Wallace in Milwaukee on April 11, 1911, after all. After stoutly denying the marriage which aroused the whole nation when it was revealed in 1935, she did an about-face and confessed it, although denying she had ever lived with the vaudeville player as his wife. Her admission was necessitated when she answered Wallace's suit for declaratory relief in a Los Angeles court.

—★—

Nation Finds More Jobs

NEARLY 35,000,000 persons are now employed in non-agricultural pursuits, the federal reserve board has announced. This is only 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 shy of the average in 1929 and 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 more than in March, 1933.

Uncle Sam Checks Up

UNCLE SAM wound up the 1937 fiscal year with a net deficit of $2,707,347,110, or about $150,000,000 more than President Roosevelt estimated last April, according to the report of the United States Treasury.

The gross national public debt climbed to a total of $36,424,613,732 as of June 30, it was shown.

Receipts for the period just closed were the largest in 16 years, amounting to $5,293,840,236, compared with $4,115,956,615 for the 1936-37 year and about $70,000,000 in excess of estimates. Expenditures were $8,105,158,547, including $103,933,250 for debt retirement originally planned for that period but carried over into the current year.

Completion of the debt retirement program as previously contemplated would have called for the expenditure of $404,525,000, which would have placed the gross deficit above the $3,000,000,000 mark.

In the 1936-37 period, recovery and relief costs were more than $400,000,000 below the total for the year before, amounting to $2,846,462,932 against $3,290,927,869.

Reliable authorities around the capitol said that as soon as all appropriation bills for the 1938 fiscal year were cleared, the President would direct the heads of all government departments to impound 10 per cent of their appropriations, exclusive of fixed charges, in an attempt to balance the budget. Experts said that a maximum of $400,000,000 could be saved in that way. The prospective net deficit for 1938 was estimated at $400,000,000.

—★—

Ford Tests Labor Board

THE national labor relations board is receiving its most exacting test in the hearings at Detroit on the United Automobile Workers' union complaint that the Ford Motor company is guilty of unfair labor practices. The U. A. W. U. is a C. I. O. affiliate; Ford is opposed to the unions.

It was expected that the hearings might take a long time and may eventually reach the United States Supreme court. After the hearings in Detroit a board examiner will draw up "intermediate findings" and send them to the NLRB in Washington, accompanied by a transcript of the evidence and briefs of both sides. The board will then either order the Ford Motor company to "cease and desist" its unfair practices or dismiss the union's charges. Appeal may be taken to the United States circuit court of appeals, which has the power of enforcement which NLRB lacks.

The case may reach the Supreme court if the Constitution is involved. One of the allegedly unfair practices to which the U. A. W. A. objects is distribution of anti-union literature by the Ford company to its employees. The company charges that a denial of this would violate constitutional guaranties of free speech and a free press

—★—

Mediators Blame Steel

THE federal mediation board named by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, which reached a deadlock and gave up in its efforts to help the C. I. O.-affiliated Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the independent steel corporations solve their difficulties, laid the blame for its failure at the door of the steel concerns.

"We cannot but believe that the bitterness and suspicion which separate the two sides would be allayed by a man-to-man discussion around the conference table between the heads of the four companies and the union representatives, and the only present possible hope of settlement lies in such a meeting," the board's report said.

On the board were Charles P. Taft, chairman; Lloyd K. Garrison and Edward F. McGrady.

—★—

Isolates Paralysis Germ

WHAT the medical profession considers a major step in the conquest of infantile paralysis was taken when Dr. Edward Carl Rosenow announced to 100 physicians, surgeons and medical research workers in Glendale, Calif., that he had isolated the germ which causes it. Dr. Rosenow is professor of experimental bacteriology at the Mayo foundation in Rochester, Minn.

Work with spinal fluid taken from nurses who had contracted the disease at the Los Angeles general hospital in 1934 enabled him to isolate the micro-organism.

Dr. Rosenow said that now the germ has been isolated steps must be taken to develop a serum similar to the serums used in fighting other ravaging contagious diseases.

—★—

Triple Split for Palestine

PALESTINE would be split into three parts and British mandate over the whole country ended, according to suggestions made by the royal commission on Palestine and delivered to the British government. The commission was formed a year ago to find some way of putting an end to Arab-Jewish riots.

Under the new plan, about two-thirds of Palestine would be converted into an Arab state and about one-third into a Jewish state. A small territory, including the holy cities of Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, and a corridor to the sea, would be given to Great Britain as a permanent mandate. It is claimed that the plan would remove the Arabs from Jewish domination, give the Jews a home and protect Christian shrines.

Versatile Isles of Bermuda Now Enter the Air Picture

"Opening of regular passenger air service between the United States and Bermuda throws the aviation spotlight on the tiny, semi-tropical British colony out in the open Atlantic," says a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"Versatile Bermuda thus adds to its role of health, pleasure, and yachting center, an important function as a 'stepping stone' on the projected southern transatlantic air route," the bulletin continues. "At present, only the 770-mile section between Port Washington, N. Y., and Hamilton, Bermuda, is in operation, and the traffic is being shared by Pan American Airways and the British Imperial Airways.

Once Scene of Many Shipwrecks.

"Although Bermuda is such a tiny pinprick on the map of the Atlantic ocean that radio directional beams are needed to guide modern flying boats to its shores, in earlier days it was a thorn in the side of mariners. Since its discoverer, Juan de Bermudez, piled his ship up on its treacherous coral reefs in 1515, Bermuda has been the scene of countless shipwrecks, extending down to last year when the Spanish liner Cristobal Colon was lost off North Rock.

"Channels dredged through reefs, powerful lighthouses and other navigational aids, however, have virtually eliminated hazards to navigation, and today thousands of tourists from the United States, Canada and England visit the little mid-ocean island group annually.

"Industries are generally barred in the islands, yet Bermuda has some of the largest and finest resort hotels in the world, numerous shops and stores, and a perfume factory. Of increasing importance is its export trade of Easter lilies and early vegetables.

Air Base on Darrell Island.

"Perhaps the most conspicuous recent change is the new air base on Darrell island, in the sound near Hamilton, the capital. One end of this rocky, cedar-covered bit of land has been cleared. Two concrete slipways run up from the blue waters of the sound to an open space before a huge steel and glass hangar.

"At the other end of the colony, in St. George's, the returning traveler may notice large liners anchored within the almost landlocked harbor of the ancient capital of Bermuda. They have entered through the Town cut, a newly dredged channel, like a miniature Panama canal, between the main island of St. George's and Paget island.

"Across St. George's harbor an imposing new steel and concrete bridge now links St. David's, the arrowroot isle, with St. George's.

"Bermuda will become an even more important air base when the southern transatlantic air line is put into operation. The next lap eastward on this route is a 2,240-mile jump to Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, followed by a 900-mile hop to Lisbon, Portugal, and a 980-mile final link to London.

"Meanwhile plans are going forward for a north Atlantic line, following a projected route via the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Montreal or New York. This latter route is shorter than the Bermuda-Azores-Portugal line, but has fewer days of favorable flying weather."

Abiding Satisfaction

THE fountains of abiding satisfaction are within. No outside well can give us the waters of satisfaction and peace. They have all been tried, and men and women are foolish to try them still. No, our well of satisfaction must be one that is not endangered by change of circumstances.—J. H. Jowett.

True taste is forever growing, learning, reading, worshipping, laying its hand upon its mouth because it is astonished, casting its shoes from off its feet because it finds all ground holy.—Ruskin.

Why Firestone always leads in giving top tire value . .

Quality Rubber at Lower Cost! • More Efficient Manufacturing! • Lower Distribution Costs!

THESE SAVINGS PASSED ON TO YOU IN THE FORM OF EXTRA VALUES AT NO EXTRA COST!

IN PLANNING your Fourth of July trip, plan now for the SAFETY of yourself and family by replacing your smooth, worn tires with a set of new Firestone Standard Tires! Firestone makes great savings by controlling rubber and cotton supplies at their sources, by more efficient manufacturing methods, by selling in such large volume that distribution costs are lower. These savings are passed on to you in the form of *extra values.*

EIGHT EXTRA POUNDS OF RUBBER to every 100 pounds of cord. Extra value AT NO EXTRA COST.

PROTECTION AGAINST BLOWOUTS, because Gum-Dipping, that famous patented Firestone Process, makes these tires run up to 28 degrees cooler. By this process, every fiber of every cord in every ply is saturated and coated with pure, liquid rubber, counteracting internal friction and heat that ordinarily destroy tire life. Extra safety AT NO EXTRA COST.

PROTECTION AGAINST PUNCTURES, because under the tread are two extra layers of Gum-Dipped Cords. Extra tire strength AT NO EXTRA COST.

PROTECTION AGAINST SKIDDING, because the tread is scientifically designed to prevent this danger. Extra safeguard AT NO EXTRA COST.

Don't take chances with worn tires on your Fourth of July trip. Join the Firestone SAVE A LIFE Campaign today. Let your nearby Firestone Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply & Service Store equip your car with a set of new Firestone Standard Tires—today's *top tire value!*

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE ON THIN WORN TIRES

DO YOU KNOW

THAT last year highway accidents cost the lives of more than 38,000 men, women and children?

THAT a million more were injured?

THAT more than 40,000 of these deaths and injuries were caused directly by punctures, blowouts and skidding due to unsafe tires?

Section of smooth, worn tire which is susceptible to punctures, blowouts and skidding.

Section of new Firestone Tire. Note protection against skidding, punctures and blowouts.

JOIN THE Firestone Save a Life CAMPAIGN TODAY!

Firestone STANDARD FOR PASSENGER CARS

4.50-21	$9.05
5.00-19	10.30
5.50-17	12.50
6.00-16	13.95
6.25-16	15.65

HEAVY DUTY

4.75-19	$11.75
5.25-18	14.25

Firestone SENTINEL

4.50-21	$6.35
4.75-19	6.70
5.00-19	7.20

Firestone COURIER

4.40-21	$5.43
30x3½ Cl.	4.87

OTHER SIZES PRICED PROPORTIONATELY LOW

MASONIC NOTICE

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated Meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
M. Lloyd Morgan, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
Walter I. Merrill, N. G.
W. G. Smily, Secretary

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BURNING GAS ON STOMACH GONE NOW

Yuba City Man Suffered for Years, Failing to Eat for Fear of Misery

I heard of GASA tablets to relieve a sour stomach, so I tried a bottle. After just two days' treatment I have never experienced another gas pain," joyfully writes Mr. Geo. Lutes, Yuga City, Calif.

In his own words he states:

"I have suffered for several years with some burning gas on my stomach. I was always constipated and I had no appetite. I failed to eat for fear of misery. I tried everything for relief but had no results."

If you are suffering from gas pains, sour stomach, indigestion and sick headaches, due to acidity, you should get this wonderful new preparation at once. This remarkably successful prescription, known as GASA Tablets, absorbs the acid in your stomach, and allays the inflamation. It is refreshing relief from the burning, caustic effects of soda or the usual remedies containing this ingredient, and used to neutralize the acids.

Gasa Tablets are also an aid to digestion, containing ingredients that help convert the "hard to digest" starchy foods into dextrose. You need no longer deprive yourself of the fods you crave and can look forward with pleasure to the enjoyment of good health, so dependent on an unrestricted diet. Because of the wonderful results of GASA Tablets have given ,they are offered to you under the positive guarantee that the first bottle must produce results or your money will be cheerfully refunded. On sale at Shadle's Drug store.

Founded in 1786

The Swedish academy, which annually awards the Nobel prize in literature, is more than 150 years old. It was founded in 1786 by King Gustaf III.

Lack of Sense of Smell

Anosmia is lack of the sense of smell. This deficiency may be due to nasal obstruction or to disease of the nerves concerned in smelling.

JAPANESE OIL
Made in U. S. A.
FOR HAIR AND SCALP
Different from Ordinary Hair Tonics
IT'S A SCALP MEDICINE!
60c & $1. FEEL IT WORK! At All Druggists
Write for FREE Booklet "The Truth About The Hair." National Remedy Co., New York

YOU KNOW ME, AL — They Couldn't Believe — By RING LARDNER

HAVE YOU LANDED ANY THING TO DO ?
NOPE- NOT YET
WELL, IF WE ARE TO EAT AT ALL, I SUPPOSE IT'S UP TO ME TO GO GET A JOB MY SELF
BUT SUPPOSE SOME OF MY FRIENDS CAME TO SEE ME AND YOU TOLD THEM I WAS WORKING- WHAT WOULD THEY THINK ?
THAT I WAS A LIAR
American News Features Inc.

Salads for Summer Time

IT'S FUN THESE summer days to go a-saladeering. Adventure lurks in the refrigerator, surprise lies waiting for discovery on the spice and condiment shelf. There's no end to the delights in store once you begin concocting your own salads. Go into your garden and gather a goodly basket of greens. Or, if the garden is one of those myths you cherish in your dreams, visit the corner market and select a variety of choice vegetables according to your fancy. This done, get out the big wooden bowl and prepare yourself for the ritual of the salad. Wash and chill the greens, then toss them together lightly in a dressing that is a blend of your own imagination and the finest ingredients on your pantry shelf—rich, pure, golden olive oil—mellow, cider vinegar—a little salt—a bit of sugar, a dash of paprika—and just a hint, if you like, of garlic. There you have a triumph worthy of your family and your choicest guests! When you prefer some variation on this success, try these grand recipes for novel French Dressings. Each has a special tangy flavor of its own:

French Dressing ***(foundation recipe)***—Mix ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar and ⅛ teaspoon paprika. Add ¼ cup Pure Vinegar and ½ cup Pure Olive Oil, and beat thoroughly.

Anchovy Dressing—To foundation recipe add 2 tablespoons finely chopped anchovies. Especially good with Egg and Anchovy Salad.

Chiffonade Dressing—To foundation recipe add 2 tablespoons chopped parsley, 2 teaspoons chopped onion, 1 hard cooked egg, chopped, and ¼ cup cooked beets, chopped. Especially good with Romaine Salad and Cabbage Salad.

Honey French Dressing—In foundation recipe use 1 tablespoon less Vinegar and add ⅛ teaspoon additional paprika and 1 tablespoon strained honey. Especially good with Salad Bowl Fruit Combination and Pear Salad.

Ketchup Dressing—To foundation recipe add ¼ cup Tomato Ketchup and mix thoroughly. Especially good with Asparagus Salad and Lettuce Salad.

Mustard Dressing—To foundation recipe add 2 tablespoons Prepared Yellow Mustard and mix until well blended. Especially good with Mock Chicken Salad and Potato and Egg Salad.

Piquante Dressing—To foundation recipe add ½ teaspoon Prepared Brown Mustard, ⅛ teaspoon Worcestershire Sauce, ½ teaspoon onion juice and 2 drops tabasco sauce. Mix well. Especially good with Onion Salad and any fish salad.

Roquefort Dressing—To foundation recipe add 4 tablespoons crumbled Roquefort cheese and mix thoroughly. Especially good with Hearts of Lettuce Salad and Romaine Salad.

Summer Dressing—In foundation recipe use 1 tablespoon less Vinegar and add 3 tablespoons pineapple juice, 3 tablespoons orange juice and 1 teaspoon sugar. Especially good with Lettuce and Watercress Salad and Cantaloupe Salad.

Tarragon Dressing—In foundation recipe use Tarragon Vinegar for this dressing and add 1 hard cooked egg, chopped very fine. Especially good with Endive Salad and Cauliflower Salad.

Parisian Dressing—To foundation recipe add 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped red pepper, 2 tablespoons chopped celery, ½ tablespoon chopped onion and ½ tablespoon chopped parsley. Mix well. Especially good with Julienne Salad and Lettuce and Watercress Salad.

HOUSE GUESTS

Miss Nellie Haynes who is principal of the Opportunity school of Honolulu is a house guest at the D. H. Cramer home. She and her hostess, with Dr. and Mrs. Harold Cramer of Stanford are leaving tomorrow for a week-end in Yosemite. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grant and daughter who were enroute home to San Diego after attending the Shriner's conclave in Detroia were evernight visitors at the Cramer home Wednesday.

Feed the Brain

The appetite for more knowledge comes with feeding the brain. We [illegible] a good book with an ap[illegible]

"My Skin Was Full of Pimples and Blemishes"

Says Verna Schlepp: "Since using Adlerika the pimples are gone. My skin is smooth and glows with health." Adlerika washes BOTH bowels, rids you of poisons that aggravate a bad complexion. At all Leading Druggists.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

"Life" will be the subject of the lesson-sermon Sunday, July 18, in all Churches of Christ, Scientist,

The golden text will be: "Now that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush when he calleth the Lord of God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto him" (Luke 20:37.38). Other Bible citations will include: "Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them, that ye may live, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers giveth you" (Deut. 4: 1).

The lesson-sermon will also include the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Man, governed by immortal Mind, is always beautiful and grand. Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom beauty and holiness" (p. 246).

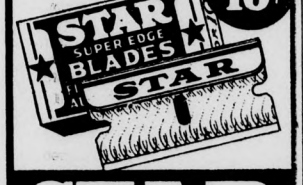
Painting Roman Boats

Pliny states that several kinds of paint mixed with wax were used in painting the ancient Roman vessels. The colors include purple, violet, blue, white, yellow and green. Some of the war vessels were painted to match the color of the waves.

GUILTY

Don't be guilty of face-scraping! You'll find comfort in Star Single-edge Blades. Made since 1880 by the inventors of the original safety razor. Keen, long-lasting, uniform.

4 FOR 10¢



STAR BLADES
FOR GEM AND EVER-READY RAZORS

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH NOTICES
Edwin Bowling, Pastor

Church school at 9:45 a. m.

Service of worship with sermon by the pastor at 11 a. m.

Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.

Evening Service at 7:30. The pastor is preaching a series of sermons on Messages from the Psalms.

RED & WHITE has the Biggest Values in town

(Continued from Page 1)

PRORATE ACT

mediately by formal resolution.

Speed in completing the signing of petitions, leaders explained, is most essential so as to enable the program committee of nine, including six growers and three packers, to be set up in time to negotiate with the federal government in purchasing, under Section 32 of the Triple A, a substantial tonnage of 1937 sub-standard prunes for distribution to the needy and unemployed, thereby eliminating the surplus, which includes a large carryover from last year.

Herbert Clemons who on Sunday failed to make the turn from Campbell avenue into San Jose road and tore down shrubbery and banged into the M. Tock residence pleaded guilty to a charge of operating his car without due caution when he appeared in Justice Blaine's court. Sentence will be pronounced later.

HOME AGAIN

The Misses Jewel and Jeanette Abbott are again at home after spending the interim of their parents absence with Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davidson on Budd avenue.

Send $1 *for the next 5 Months of*
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

MAKE the most of your reading hours. Enjoy the wit, the wisdom, the companionship, the charm that have made the *Atlantic*, for seventy-five years, America's most quoted and most cherished magazine.

Send $1.(mentioning this ad) to
The Atlantic Monthly, 8 Arlington St., Boston

This is the season for bargains in househeating. Thousands of persons will take advantage of the 10% Price Slash on Gas Heating Equipment this month. They will have their houses ready for winter. They will not be caught in the winter rush of Gas Heating installations. They will save money by buying this essential equipment now, but they need not start their monthly payments until after October first.

Read these 4 straightforward features of this Summer Discount Sale of Gas Heating Equipment:

1 10% OFF on all types of gas heating equipment.

2 10% OFF on Complete Installation of furnaces, steam boilers, radiantfires, gas steam radiators and floor furnaces. On Circulating Heaters the Summer Discount applies on purchase price and Simple Installation.

3 Immediate installation and use of the equipment.

4 Easy terms. Small Down Payment and NO MONTHLY PAYMENTS UNTIL OCTOBER FIRST.

SEE YOUR DEALER

P·G·and E·
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Owned · Operated · Managed by Californians

237-737

-I'M A NEW WOMAN- THANKS TO PURSANG

Yes, Pursang contains, in properly balanced proportions, such proven elements as organic copper and iron. Quickly stimulates appetite and aids nature in building rich, red blood even in cases of simple anemia. When this happens, energy and strength usually return. You feel like new. Get Pursang from your druggist.

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